

# CHINA



# MAIL

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5056. 號十二月九年九十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879. 日五初月八年卯己 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSSI, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HENDSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HENDER & Co. Shanghai, LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
F. R. BEILLIOS, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
A. McIVER, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

##### For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

##### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

## NOTICE.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,  
p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bérthier, PARIS.

#### AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT,  
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

## Banks.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.  
" 6 " " 4 " "  
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

#### Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

#### ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER

AND

COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

### NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. HASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

### KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Large Assortment of CLOCK-WORK TOYS, FLOATING DOLLS, INDIA RUBBER BALLS, &c., &c.

A New Stock of FRENCH NOVELS. DAVID'S L'EMPIRE CHINOIS.

GREEN'S LES PRODUITS DE LA NATURE.

Bousquet's LE JAPON DE NOS JOURS.

THOMPSON'S MALACCA AND INDO-CHINA.

HILL'S MANUAL OF BUSINESS FORMS.

LE SAINT Edition, PIRY.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF UNITED STATES.

Complete Set SCOTT'S WAVERLEY NOVELS, very cheap.

OGILVIE'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY HALF MOROCCO.

Complete Editions TENNYSON'S POEMS. VILLA GARDENING.

Small Size REPP NOTE PAPERS. QUILL PENS and NIBS.

STAMP ALBUMS.

NEW AMERICAN CITHORN.

GENERAL GRANT'S TRAVELS ROUND THE WORLD.

Hongkong, September 9, 1879. sc23

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

awarded the GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX: Quarts, \$17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints, \$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21fe80

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Departures of these COMPANIES' STEAMERS on the HONGKONG-CANTON Route will be as under till further notice, commencing on the 8th Instant:—

KIN SHAN from Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 8 a.m.; from Canton on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 8.30 a.m.

IOHANG from Hongkong on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 8 a.m.; from Canton on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 8.30 a.m.

The POWAN will run as a Nightboat, leaving Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 6 p.m.; Canton on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company, Limited.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

China Navigation Company, Limited.

Hongkong, September 5, 1879.

### CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND TO THE 30th JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS from the 1st January, 1878, to the 30th June, 1879. In Order that the Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879. nol

### YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors, RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

WILLIAM NOTT.

Hongkong, September 4, 1879. oc4

### HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending December 31st 1878, and for the SIX MONTHS from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the Distribution of the Portion of PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879. oc31

## Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM PUSTAU, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS in the above Estate will be held before the Honorable CHARLES BUSHE FLORETT, Official Assignee, at the Registrar's Office in the Supreme Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October next, at Eleven of the clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of considering the most advisable Steps to be taken for distributing the Assets of the Estate.

Dated the 17th day of September, 1879.

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Official Assignee, 29 QUEEN'S ROAD.

## MITSU BISHI LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY COMMUNICATION WITH YOKOHAMA.

COMMENCING with SATURDAY, the 18th October, and every SECOND SATURDAY thereafter, at 4 p.m., the Steamship

"NIGATA MARU,"

OR

"TAKASAGO MARU,"

Will be despatched for YOKOHAMA via KOBE.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S.S. Co.

September 12, 1879.

## NOTICE.

KEROSENE OIL Landed and Stored in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS constructed expressly for the purpose.

For Terms, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 26, 1879. sc26

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MOOREMICH MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879. sc27

### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of Business contributed during the Half-year ended 30th June, 1879, on or before September 30th, on which date the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879. sc30

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3se80

## DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "KWANGTUNG,"

Captain Ashott, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 21st Inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 18, 1879. sc21

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANOL.)

The Steamship "ATLANTIA,"

Capt. J. PETERSEN, will be despatched as above on MONDAY Next, the 22nd Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, September 19, 1879. sc22

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "SARPEDON,"

Captain J. REA, will be despatched on or about 23rd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 18, 1879.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Chartered Steamer "ATHOLL,"

W. S. THOMSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 26th Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously notified.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, September 18, 1879. sc26

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.







## Intimations.

**RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.**  
 Illang-illang, Jockey Club, and other  
 perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide  
 celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,  
 Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice  
 and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,  
 Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,  
 Violet and Rice powder, Aquadent for the  
 Teeth, Aromatic Ozone, a Natural  
 Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers  
 and Chemists.  
 Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.  
 93, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24,  
 Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des  
 Capucines, Paris.  
 31my79 1w 52i

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
 EXHIBITION, 1876."

## OAKKEYS

**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.**  
 PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE  
 CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF  
 LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY  
 CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL  
 TO ANY CUTLERY. PACKETS 30, 60, AND 120,  
 60, 10, 20, AND 40, EACH.

## OAKKEYS

**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS.**  
 PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO  
 THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH  
 SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

## OAKKEYS

**SILVERSMITHS SOAP.**  
 (NON-MERCURIAL).  
 FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-  
 PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 50, EACH.

## OAKKEYS

**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.**  
 IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40, EACH, & 10, BOXES.

## JOHN OAKKEY &amp; SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
 EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CHAMFRAIN, &c.  
 WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
 17my79 1w 52i 17my80

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the  
 Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,  
 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po),  
 CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-  
 signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail  
 from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged  
 the service of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN,  
 as Translator and General Manager of the  
 newspaper, which under its new régime  
 will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-  
 cellent medium for advertising, especially  
 as the Manager is able to devote his whole  
 attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.  
 Hongkong, April 6, 1878.



THE GREATEST  
 WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!  
**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be  
 most effective in curing every kind of the dangerous malady or  
 the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-  
 cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the  
 town.  
 Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system  
 against those evils which so often beset the human race,  
 viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and  
 stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,  
 diarrhoea, and cholera.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effective remedy for old sores, wounds,  
 ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when  
 used according to the printed directions, it never fails to  
 cure all, deep and superficial ulcers.  
 These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable  
 Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilised  
 world, with directions for use in almost every language.  
 They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas  
 Holloway, 535, Oxford Street, London.  
 Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the  
 United States.  
 20ap78 1w 1f

## NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's  
 day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese  
 Mail will be issued daily instead of tri-  
 weekly as heretofore. No change, how-  
 ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-  
 tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.  
 The charges for advertisements are now  
 assimilated to those of the China Mail.  
 The unusual success which has attended  
 the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable  
 medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual  
 circulation of one thousand copies. It is  
 already the most influential native journal  
 published, and enjoys considerable prestige  
 at the Ports of China and Japan, and at  
 Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-  
 cisco and Australia.  
 China Mail Office.

## Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,  
 Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
 CHLORODYNE**  
 (Ex Army Med. Staff)  
 IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
 GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.  
 Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was  
 undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,  
 that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,  
 being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;  
 which he regretted had been sworn to by  
 eminent Hospital Physicians of London  
 stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the  
 discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-  
 scribe it largely, and mean no other than  
 Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.  
 The public, therefore, are cautioned  
 against using any other than  
 DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

## REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,  
 refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the  
 system, restores the deranged functions,  
 and stimulates healthy action of the secre-  
 tions of the body, without creating any of  
 those unpleasant results attending the use  
 of opium. Old and young may take it at all  
 hours and times when requisite. Thou-  
 sands of persons testify to its marvellous  
 good effects and wonderful cures, while  
 medical men extol its virtues most exten-  
 sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-  
 sion to be the most wonderful and valuable  
 remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for  
 coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma,  
 Cholera, and other fatal diseases—

Cholera, too often fatal diseases—  
 diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in dia-  
 rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera  
 and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all  
 attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations  
 and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in  
 neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-  
 ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-  
 cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.  
 Davenport that he had received information  
 to the effect that the only remedy of  
 any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—  
 See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-  
 tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne  
 is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,  
 Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly  
 owe my restoration to health, after eighteen  
 months' severe suffering, and when other  
 remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,  
 reports (December 1865) that in nearly  
 every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS  
 BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered,  
 the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of  
 Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.  
 "So strongly are we convinced of the  
 immense value of this remedy, that we  
 cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of  
 adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*,  
 August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.  
 J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-  
 dyne; that it is always right to use his  
 preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the  
 words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the  
 Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical  
 testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT,  
 83, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.  
 Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,  
 and 11s.

9au79 1w 26i 9f80



## CLIMATIC DEBILITY.

THE WEAK MADE STRONG,  
 BY

**NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.**  
 Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,  
 being non-fermented and free from Spirit,  
 as certified by Dr. Haassall and other  
 Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,  
 and extensively used in the principal Hos-  
 pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases  
 of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as  
 well as being a most agreeable and efficient  
 substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very  
 strongly recommended to be taken instead  
 of Wine or Beer between meals, as it  
 imparts immediate strength, assists diges-  
 tion, and produces appetite, and it may be  
 freely taken by total abstainers without any  
 misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating  
 effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or  
 three times a day. The Extract should be  
 kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from  
 Physicians and the Public can be forwarded  
 upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-  
 facturer, O. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,  
 East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &  
 Co., Hongkong.

4ju79 1w 1f

## HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

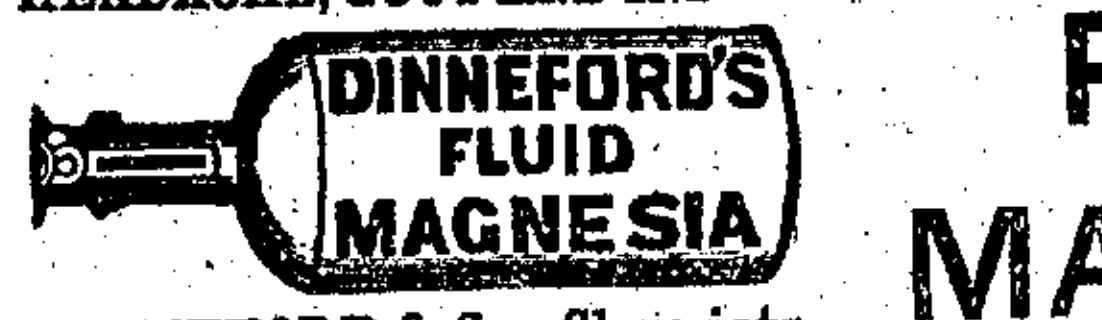
**THE AMENDED HONG LIST,**  
 in English and Chinese, con-  
 taining the Names of all the most  
 important Companies, Institutions  
 and Mercantile Houses in the  
 Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.10  
 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

## Intimations.

**DINNEFORD'S**  
 THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
 OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,  
 HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



**DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists**  
 London,  
 N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.  
 5ap79s 1w 52i 5ap80

**FLUID  
 MAGNESIA.**

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout  
 the World.

**"INVINCIBLE"**  
 THE  
 LIGHTEST CHEAPEST SIMPLEST, AND MOST  
 ECONOMICAL  
**CENTRIFUGAL PUMP**  
 IN THE WORLD.  
 REQUIRES NO FOOT VALVES.  
 NEVER GETS STOPPED UP.  
 REQUIRES NO BENDS.

PIPES CAN BE SWIVELLED TO ANY  
 ANGLE WITHOUT DISTURBING BED-PLATE

For full Particulars apply to

**JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,  
 ENGINEERS,  
 89, CANNON STREET & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS,  
 LONDON.**

Catalogues may be had on application to the Office of this Paper.

28de78 alt. 1 1f

**SAVORY PANCREATIC SAUVAGE BEST FOOD SAVORY DATURATATULA**

**EMULSION MEDICINAL FOR INFANTS MOORES FOOD MOORES INFANTS MOORES ASTHMA**

**IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES**

IMPROVES THE APPETITE INCREASES STRENGTH AND WEIGHT.

Bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s.

143, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and of Chemists, &c. everywhere.

IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES

IMPROVES THE APPETITE INCREASES STRENGTH AND WEIGHT.

Bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s.

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## Intimations.

**PERFUMERY.**  
**J. & E. Atkinson's**  
 WHITE ROSE and other SACHET  
 POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-  
 DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP.

TOILET VINEGAR.  
 PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,  
 COLOGNE, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA,  
 PARIS 1878, only Gold Medal for English  
 Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout  
 the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,  
 24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK  
 "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

7jun79 3

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS,  
 ASTHMA,  
 BRONCHITIS,  
 ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These  
 Lozenges contain no opium nor any dele-  
 terious drug, therefore the most delicate can  
 take them with perfect confidence. Their  
 beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This  
 old unfailing family remedy is daily recom-  
 mended by the most eminent Physicians.  
 (In use nearly 60 years).

## MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.

22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and  
 their beneficial effect most reliable. I  
 strongly recommend them in cases of Cough  
 and Asthma. You are at liberty to state  
 this as my opinion, formed from many  
 years' experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir, Having tried your Lozenges  
 in India, I have much pleasure in testifying  
 to their beneficial effects in cases of In-  
 cipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial  
 Affections. I have prescribed them largely,  
 with the best results.

W. B. G.—, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by  
 all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes,  
 each having the words, "Keating's C



## To-day's Advertisements.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,**  
13 QUEEN'S ROAD, AND 22 PRAYA,  
Beg to direct special attention to their well  
selected Stock of  
**WINES, SPIRITS, &c.**

**CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s "CARTE  
BLANCHE,"**  
Pints and Quarts.

**HEIDSC & Co.'s MONOPOLE,**  
Pints and Quarts.

**DOLPHE COLLINS BOUZY  
CABINET.**

**MUMM'S (JULES) CHAM-  
PAGNE, Pints and Quarts.**

**POMMERY**  
AND  
**GRENOS**  
**CHAMPAGNE.**

**NEVEN'S (BODEN)  
BOUZY, Pts. & Qts.**

**EXTRA SEC, Quarts.**  
**CHARLES HEIDSECK'S WHITE SEAL,**  
Pints and Quarts.

**VEUVE CLUQUOT PONSARDIN, Pints  
and Quarts.**

**THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s VER-  
ZENAY MOUSSEUX, Pts. & Qts.**

**KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts.**  
**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**

**CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s CHA-  
TEAU MOUTON.**

**LORMONT, Pints**  
AND Quarts.

**RAUZAN (CHATEAU), Pints and Quarts.**

**ERMITAGE LUDON.**

**THIBCEUF (CHATEAU), Pints & Quarts.**  
**CHATEAU LAROSE (COGNAC AND  
ADET'S), Pints and Quarts.**

**CHATEAU LAPITE, Pints & Quarts.**  
**IRIS GRAVES, Pints and Quarts.**

**BREAKFAST CLARET, Pts. & Qts.**  
**OLD INVALID CLARET.**

**ST. JULIEN, &c., &c.**  
**BREAKFAST CLARET.**

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**

**BURGANDY, HOCK, SHERRIES,  
&c.**

**Cham-**  
**bertin, Chablis**  
**(White), Liebfraumilch,**  
**Hockheim, Niersteiner,**  
**Steinberger Cabinet, Rudesheimer**  
**Berg, Konigin Victoria Berg, Cha-**  
**teau Yquem, Grand vin, Haut Sauterne,**  
**Marsala, Saccone's Pale Dry White**  
**Seal Sherry, Yellow Seal Am-**  
**ontilado Sherry, Cutler Palmer**  
**and Co.'s Sherry, In-**  
**valid Port (1848),**  
**Hunt's Port.**

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**

**BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS,  
&c.**

**1, 2**  
**and 3 star**  
**HENNESSY'S**  
**BRANDY, LA**  
**GRANDE MARQUE**  
**BRANDY, CUTLER**  
**PALMER & Co.'s BRANDY,**  
**ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s**  
**BRANDY, 1 to 4 stars, Finest**  
**Old Bourbon Whisky, highly**  
**recommended, KINAHAN'S LL Irish**  
**WHISKY, JAMESON'S Irish WHISKY,**  
**Royal GLENDEE WHISKY, AVH GIN,**  
**SWAINN BOORD and Co.'s OLD TOM**  
**GIN, LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE,**  
**Green and Yellow; MARAS-**  
**CHINO DE ZARA, CURA-**  
**CAO, Pints and Quarts;**  
**ANGOSTURA,**  
**ROKER'S**  
**ORANGE**  
**BITTERS,**  
**&c., &c.,**  
**&c.**

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**

**BASS' ALE bottled by CAMERON &  
SAUNDERS, Pints and Quarts.**

**GUINNESS'S STOUT bottled by E.  
& J. BURKE, Pints and Quarts.**

**PILSENER & ST. PAULI BEER in  
Quarts.**

**DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by  
the Gallon.**

**Fine ALE bottled by MacE. F. & Co.**  
**ALE and PORTER in Bulk, (HEADS &  
KILDERKINS).**

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**

**ERATED WATERS.**

**SODA WATER,**  
**LEMONADE,**  
**TONIC WATER,**  
**SARSAPARILLA,**  
**&c., &c., &c.**

**The**  
**Finest Stock**  
**of CIGARS, CAYITE**  
**CHEEROOTS, PRINCESA**  
**CHEEROOTS, PRINCESA CIGARS,**  
**AROCEROS, VEGUEROS, &c., &c.**  
**All Specially Selected. CABLE COIL**  
**TOBACCO (Very Fine), EM-**  
**PRESS OF INDIA,**  
**AND BEST**  
**NAVY.**

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,**  
**MOIR'S, AND**  
**AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES.**

**SHIPS' STORES of every Description.**  
**HEMP, and COTTON, CANYAS.**

**RUSSIAN, MANILA, and WIRE ROPE.**  
**SAIL-MAKING, and RIGGING promptly**  
**executed.**

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**  
Hongkong, September 20, 1879.

## To-day's Advertisements.

**FOR MANILA.**  
The Steamship  
"DIAMANTE,"  
Capt. TREBARD, will be de-  
spatched for the above Port  
on MONDAY, the 22nd Inst., at 4 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, September 20, 1879. se22

**FOR HOIHOW.**  
The Steamship  
"HAINAN,"  
Capt. CONNOR, will be de-  
spatched for the above Port  
on TUESDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 10 a.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, September 20, 1879. se23

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

**FOR LONDON VIA SUZ CANAL.**  
The Company's Steamship  
"AJAX,"  
Capt. R. F. SCALE, will be  
despatched on or about  
the 13th Proximo.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, September 20, 1879.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.**

**THE Undersigned will sell by Public  
Auction, on**

**TUESDAY,**  
the 23rd September, at Noon, at his  
Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

An Invoice of STATIONERY, com-  
prising: Cream Laid Foolscap Note  
Paper, Envelopes of Assorted Sizes, etc.,  
etc.

200 Chintz Alhambra Bed-quilts.  
1 case All Wool Fancy Flannel.  
Grey Meltons.  
8/4 Printed Cloth Table Covers.  
7/4 Velvet Pile Table Covers.  
6/4 x 8/4 Velvet Pile Table Covers.  
White Flannel, Scarlet and Colored  
Flannels, Woollen Scarves, White Shirt-  
flannels, etc.

5 cases Prime York Hams, cases tin-  
lined.  
Assorted Liqueurs, Old Tom, Beer,  
Ginger Wine, Claret, Brandy, etc., etc.  
Morton's Oilman's Stores.  
Dog Collars in Leather and Chain-  
work, Dog Chains, Dram Flasks, Revol-  
vers, Cartridges, Pouches, etc., etc.  
50 drums Hubbuck's Pale Boiled Lin-  
seed Oil.  
40 drums Hubbuck's Turpentine.  
10 cases Bath Bricks.  
15 cases Tumblers.  
10 cases Malt Vinegar.  
American Tobacco in 20-lb. boxes.  
LAMP, Toilet Sets, Glassware,  
Crockery Ware, Hard Ware, Locks,  
Cutlery.  
And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.  
**G. R. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, Sept. 20, 1879. se23

**SHIPPING.**

**ARRIVALS.**

Sept. 19, *Pendo*, British steamer, 652,  
John Cain, Manila Sept. 16, General—  
MELCHERS & Co.

Sept. 20, *Yungching*, Chinese steamer,  
661, F. Wallace, Shanghai Sept. 16, General—  
C. M. S. N. Co.

Sept. 20, *Amoy*, British steamer, from  
Canton.

Sept. 20, *Malacca*, British steamer, 1709,  
Smith, Yokohama Sept. 13, Mails and  
General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Sept. 20, *Indus*, British steamer, 2199,  
S. D. Shallard, Shanghai Sept. 17, Mails  
and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Sept. 20, *Gualior*, British steamer, 1720,  
J. O. Babot, Bombay Sept. 1, Galle 6,  
Penang 11, and Singapore 14, Mails and  
General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

**DEPARTURES.**

Sept. 20, *Tigre*, for Shanghai.

20, *Chop-sai*, Chi. g.b., for a cruise.

20, *Vesta*, for Newchwang.

20, *Friedrich Perthes*, for Tientsin.

21, *Kiungchow*, for Hoihow.

20, *Me-li*, for Hoihow.

20, *Krung Thep*, for Newchwang.

20, *Yungching*, for Canton.

**CLEARED.**

*Florence Nightingale*, for Chefoo.

*Cassandra*, for London, &c.

*Atlanta*, for Hoihow, &c.

*Pernambuco*, for Saigon.

*Amoy*, for Ningpo and Shanghai.

*Kiangtung*, for Coast Ports.

*Margrethe*, for Newchwang.

*Norman Court*, for Focchow.

*Elizabeth Childs*, for Newchwang.

**PASSENGERS.**

**ARRIVED.**

Per *Yungching*, from Shanghai, Dr.  
Wong Tow, and Mr R. Chenoweth.

Per *Malacca*, from Yokohama, Capt.  
Alexandersson, and Mr Rose for South-

ampton; Col. Stewart, R.E., Messrs Col-

lins, and G. Hayes, 4 Chinese, and 2 Dis-

tressed Seamen.

Per *Indus*, from Shanghai, Mr Jamatel,

and 23 Chinese.

Per *Gualior*, for Hongkong: from Bom-

bay, Mr P. Emery, Mr and Mrs A. Pacheco,

3 children, 2 infants, 2 ayahs and servant,

Mrs Paulina Pacheco, Mr Solomon, infant,

ayah and servant, Messrs P. Leverage, and

W. Moses; from Penang, 2 Chinese; from

Singapore, Comr. A. F. St. Clair, Liao Too

Sang and servant, and 59 Chinese. From

Singapore for Amoy, 2 Chinese.

**DEPARTED.**  
Per *Kiungchow*, for Hoihow, 48 Chinese.  
Per *Me-li*, for Hoihow, &c., 20 Chinese.  
To DUMART.  
Per *Pernambuco*, for Saigon, 160 Chi-  
nese.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**

The British steamer *Pendo* reports:  
Strong E. and N.E. winds with heavy  
beam sea and dull cloudy weather with  
much rain.

The Chinese steamer *Yungching* reports:  
Fine weather and fresh monsoon. Passed  
S. S. Loudoun Castle bound to North.

**POST OFFICE NOTICES.**

**MAILS will close:—**  
For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCCHOW.—  
Per *Kiangtung*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday,  
the 21st inst.

For NINGPO & SHANGHAI.—  
Per *Amoy*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 21st  
inst.

For SINGAPORE, LONDON, AND HAM-  
BURG.—  
Per *Cassandra*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the  
21st inst.

For HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG, (with  
Mails for Pakhoi and Hanoi).—  
Per *Atlanta*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the  
21st inst.

Per *Me-li*, at 9.30 a.m., on Monday,  
the 22nd inst.

For YOKOHAMA.—  
Per *Malacca*, on Monday, the 22nd  
inst. Registry closes at 3.15 p.m.  
Mail closes at 3.30 p.m. Paid Corre-  
spondence may then be posted in the  
movable box on board the Packet.

For SHANGHAI.—  
Per *Gualior*, on Monday, the 22nd  
inst. Registry closes at 10.45 a.m.  
Mail closes at 11 a.m. Late Letters  
received from 11.10 to 10.30 with 18  
cents Late Fee. Paid Correspondence  
may then be posted in the movable  
box on board the Packet.

For MANILA.—  
Per *Diamante*, at 3.30 p.m.; on Monday,  
the 22nd inst.

For HOIHOW (AND PAKHOI).—  
Per *Hainan*, at 9.30 a.m., on Tuesday,  
the 23rd inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,  
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.—  
Per *Amoy*, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday, the  
26th inst. (12 cent rates.)

For BANGKOK.—  
Per *Amoy*, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 26th  
inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,  
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.—  
Per *Menmuir*, at 11.30 a.m., on Thurs-  
day, the 9th October.

**MAILS BY THE FREIGHT PACKET.—**  
The French Contract Packet *Iravaddy*  
will be despatched on TUESDAY,  
the 23rd instant, with Mails to and  
through the United Kingdom and  
Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits  
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,  
India (via Madras), Australia, New  
Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Sey-  
chelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suez,  
and Alexandria. This is the best  
opportunity for forwarding Corre-  
spondence to E. Africa, the Cape,  
St. Helena, and Ascension.

The usual hours will be observed in closing  
the Mails, &c.

**MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—**  
The British Contract Packet *Indus*  
will be despatched on TUESDAY,  
the 23rd instant, with Mails to and  
through the United Kingdom and  
Europe, via Brindisi or Southampton;  
to the Straits Settlements, Batavia,  
Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt,  
Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the  
Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa,  
nor for Mauritius.

**MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW**  
**Shipping.**

10 a.m.—*Kiangtung* leaves for Coast  
Ports.

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—**

**S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.**—The Right  
Reverend Bishop Burdon. Morning  
Service 11, Evening 4.30. Holy Communion  
on the first Sunday in the month.

**Military Service.**—Rev. J. Henderson,  
officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.  
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion  
on the second and fourth Sunday in the  
month.

**UNION CHURCH.**—Morning Service, at  
11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service  
in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with  
communion on first Sunday of every month.  
—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

**ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.**—Rev.  
J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every  
Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free.  
Morning Prayer and Communion on the  
first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

**ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.**—Rev.  
J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen.  
(All Services in Chinese.) Morning  
Prayer:—Litaney, Ante-Communion, and  
Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3  
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-  
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

**BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.**—Service in  
the German language, by Pastor R. Klitzke,  
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in  
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,  
West Point.

**ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.**—  
In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

**MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.**

**Shipping.**

Daylight.—*Atlanta* leaves for Hoihow,  
&c.

4 p.m.—*Diamante* leaves for Manila.

Goods per *Loudoun Castle* undelivered  
after this date subject to rent.

Goods per *Glenarney* undelivered after  
this date subject to rent.

**General Memoranda.**

TUESDAY, September 23:—

10 a.m.—*Hainan* leaves for Hoihow.

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports  
of Call and Europe.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr G.  
R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms.

**HONGKONG DISPENSARY,**  
Established A.D. 1841.  
**香港大藥房**

**A. S. WATSON & Co.,**  
**FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,**  
**IMPORTERS**

OF  
**DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-**  
**SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,**  
**AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT**  
**MEDICINES.**

**MANUFACTURERS**  
OF  
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and  
continuous European Supervision.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

**No. 1.—Vol. VIII.**  
**—OF THE—**  
**"CHINA REVIEW"**  
WILL BE READY IN  
A FEW DAYS.

**DIED.**  
At Westbourne Villas, on 20th Inst., the  
Infant Son of Captain J. JOHNSON, of the  
S. S. *Charlton*.

The Publication of this issue commenced  
at 9.05 p.m.

**THE CHINA MAIL.**

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1879.

The present condition of the Opium  
Farm in this Colony is now engaging  
the serious attention of the Government,  
and so far as we can learn, not without  
reason. In this matter, it is to be feared  
that the disappointed members of the  
Old Monopoly have been more far-  
sighted than the Hongkong Government  
or the New Farmer proved to be; and  
the result is likely to be inconvenient  
as well as expensive to the present  
holder of the Monopoly and to the  
finances of the Colony. We have on  
former occasions given the Government  
credit, not only for securing the material  
advance in price for the Opium Monopoly,  
but for obtaining a British subject,  
"exceedingly intelligent, sensible and  
honourable," as the Farmer, who it is  
said gave the best securities for the  
performance of his contract. From the  
apparently satisfactory and even jaunty  
manner in which the whole transaction  
was carried through, no serious diffi-  
culties were apprehended; while special  
powers were granted by Ordinance for  
the further protection of the highly-paid  
for rights acquired by the New Monopo-  
list. It is only now that we are begin-  
ning to realize the fact that a serious  
mistake has been made by all concerned.  
The previous holders of the Farm are  
prominent representatives of the trade  
carried on here with California and  
Australia; and they have for some years  
been holders of the Opium Farm at  
Macao. While they were also in  
possession of the Farm in this Colony,  
that at Macao was kept up merely to  
meet the requirements of local consump-  
tion. But when they were ousted from  
the Hongkong monopoly by an advance  
of \$4000 (\$205,000, as against their bid  
of \$201,000), they then played their  
"trump card," removed the best boilers  
of the drug to the Holy City, and now  
carry on their business from the neigh-  
bouring Colony. The result of this  
competition is, that large receipts which  
would have otherwise greatly enhanced  
the value of the Hongkong Monopoly  
are diverted into another channel, and  
the new Opium Farmer of Hongkong  
suffers to the extent of the business so  
diverted. Looking back to the prelimi-  
nary negotiations from this point, and  
with the knowledge which experience  
has forced upon us, it would seem that,  
had the Government accepted the offer  
of the Old Farmers—viz, \$201,000 per  
annum—a great deal of litigation, much  
heart-burning and ill-feeling, and a large  
amount of danger to the trade of the port,  
as well as peril to the finances of the Co-  
lony, would have been obviated. It has  
been said that one of the Old Opium  
Farmers took some part in the public  
meeting of the 7th October, and that he  
has not regarded this Colony with so  
much warmth of feeling as formerly  
since that eventful period. It is of  
course ridiculous to suppose that his  
success as a trader in a free and  
enlightened place such as this Colony is  
universally acknowledged to be could  
have had anything whatever to do with  
so trivial a circumstance; but the  
strange coincidence appears to have taken  
possession of this native's mind, and he  
has, it is believed, the more readily and  
heartily entered into the competition  
against the trade of this Colony in  
prepared opium on that account. This  
formidable competition may be estimated  
when it is stated that no less than a  
million of dollars' worth of prepared drug  
has within the last six or seven months  
found its way from Macao to the markets  
of Australia and California.

In a previous article we expressed a  
strong opinion that it is the duty of the  
Government to support the present  
holder of the Opium Monopoly by every  
legitimate means in its power. We then  
observed, that "as the competition  
against which the new Farmer finds  
himself compelled to fight is a formidable  
one, and as the Government undertook  
to place every facility in the way of the  
man who accepted the new tender, the

heartiest aid which the Executive can  
give is nothing more than a right which  
may be fairly claimed." These can be  
no doubt that this is true; but the great  
difficulty which now presents itself is,  
how this is to be done under the  
circumstances which have recently come  
to light. As Hongkong is a free port,  
and her authorities insist upon carrying  
on trade in this spirit, the question  
arises, how we can possibly prevent any  
one from transferring his business from  
this Colony to Macao. This contingency  
was, it is alleged, fairly and fully



and was born in Kobe in Japan. My father was a hawker of vegetables and my mother a needlewoman. My parents being in poor circumstances sold me to a Chinaman whose name I do not know, some three years ago, who brought me to Hongkong, and sold me to a young Chinese gentleman. I saw silver money passed between the man who brought me here and the man who bought me, who lived in Lan Kwai Fong Lane.

Pau Chi Wan was brought into Court and identified by the witness as the "young gentleman" who bought her when she came here. She lived with him for nearly three years.

Wai Alan, wife of Pau Chi Wan, was brought into Court and identified by witness as her former mistress.

Witness continued:—During the three years I lived with Pau Chi Wan, I did general work as a servant. I ran away from my place as my mistress beat me with a rattan and blamed me for eating a cake which was lost. My mistress beat me on the hands, feet, and back with the handle of the dust broom; no blood was drawn by the blows, but many marks were left on my person. I was not held or tied up while the punishment was being inflicted.

It was during the day that the beating took place. On the evening of that day, about eleven o'clock, I ran away, and went into the street. I had never been beaten before. I was wandering about the streets when I met the second prisoner, who asked me what was the matter with me, as I was then crying. I answered,—"My mistress has beaten me." The woman then said,—"Come. I will take you to my place," and took me to her house. Next morning she told me she was going to sell me to be a prostitute. I said I would not go.

The second prisoner said,—"It is very good. You have good clothes and shoes." I then asked prisoner how much she was going to sell me for. Prisoner said,—"£10." I said,—"So cheap?" The second prisoner said,—"The person who is going to buy you will not give more than £10."

The thing was said on the subject. The second prisoner and I had breakfast together and then went to the house of Keung Ato, the first prisoner. The old woman sold me to the first prisoner. I am quite certain he is the man I saw. The second prisoner told me that she had sold me to the first prisoner; he heard me being told this, he was there to take delivery of me after the sale. The first prisoner said nothing. I remained at his house, his wife was then present. A good many silver dollars were handed to the old woman by the first prisoner. I cannot say how much. I stayed with the first prisoner and his wife for a few days and was well treated. The ear-rings and bangles I now wear were given to me by first prisoner's wife, of whom I went to Singapore in a large steamer, attending to my mistress on the way down. When we got to Singapore I was placed in a brothel as a servant; my mistress lived in the same house. I remained in the brothel for five or six months, being left there by my mistress who had sold me to another mistress. I had an epileptic fit while living in the brothel at Singapore, and was returned to the wife of Keung Ato, who brought me back to Hongkong a long time ago. The wife of the first prisoner is a large-footed woman and a prostitute. When I returned to Hongkong I went back to the house of the first prisoner and lived there. I was out walking with the amah one day, and there was some wrangle about me, and the Police interfered. The first prisoner said something to me about Singapore; I do not recollect what it was.

By Mr Ng Achoy:—I have not seen my parents since I was sold by them about three years ago. When I was met in the street by the old woman, I was crying at the time, and told her that I was a servant in a family house and ran away in consequence of being beaten by my mistress. I did not ask the old woman to take me home. The old woman did not say she pitied my condition, but asked me to go home with her and I did so. I stayed in the old woman's house more than ten days, and during that time did not go out; I was looked up. I asked to go out; the second prisoner gave no answer. At the end of about ten days the first prisoner's wife came to the house of the second prisoner and took me to the house of the first prisoner. I was taken to the house of the first prisoner to be sold; by that I do not mean to say that I was then sold by the second prisoner. When the first prisoner's wife came to the old woman's house, I do not know what conversation took place and did not know that the wife of the first prisoner wanted to buy me for a daughter. I do not know what she wanted to purchase me for. I have said that when I was at the first prisoner's house, when the second prisoner got the money, she told me the money was paid by the first prisoner who was going to adopt me as a daughter. First prisoner never told me he bought me for a daughter. I was treated as a daughter in the house. I have not said elsewhere that when the second prisoner met me on the street she said,—"I will sell you to some one to be a daughter."

Witness deposition at the Police Court put in. In it the girl made no reference whatever to ever having been to Singapore and stated only one fact of any importance which does not come out in the above evidence, namely that he had told her one day, in the middle of the day when they were together in the room, no one else being present, that he would send her to Singapore to be a prostitute.

By Mr Ng Achoy:—I lived in the prisoner's house a long time, four or five months. I went about a month ago to see the procession, (the funeral procession of the mother of Mr Kwok Achong, which Mr Ng Achoy presided in calling Kwok Achong's funeral procession). I remained in the first prisoner's house until that time. I would rather go back to the young gentleman, (his name I don't remember), than to the house of first prisoner or to my father and mother or anywhere else.

Reminded by the Chief Justice that there was also a young lady and a fan there awaiting her if she went back to the young gentleman, she still said she would rather go there than anywhere else, but said also, in reply to his Lordship, that she had no particular reason for desiring to go back to him.

Mr Russell said he did not, for reasons he had got, call the comrade Pau Chi Wan, or Wai Alan, his wife. They were here if anybody wanted them.

His Lordship said he would call them unless the Attorney General had reasons involving a criminal matter in connection with them, for not calling them; if he told him so he would not call them.

The Attorney General said there was a possibility of criminal proceedings arising out of this matter against them; that was his reason for not calling them.

The Chief Justice (emphatically): I am very glad to hear it. I will not call them. Sergeant Perry, the amah being called and not answering to her name, proved that he had made diligent search for her and failed to find her. He believed she had gone to Canton; he was told so by her master and mistress.

The Chief Justice said it was not proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the amah had left the Colony. The master and mistress of the girl were his witnesses for that.

The Acting Attorney General said he could not call them, for the reasons he had indicated. The case was under consideration and had been for some time.

The Chief Justice said he certainly would not interfere with any proceedings he might have in contemplation against that young man. He would not be sorry to see him here on another occasion.

The Acting Attorney General said the same remark as applied to the amah applied to another witness Cheung Sam Mui. The deposition of the amah was not therefore read.

P. S. Perry, recalled, deposed to having, on the 29th July, seen the first prisoner at the Central Police Station. He saw the girl there and got certain instructions. He and the little girl went to the house of Cheung Sam Mui and afterwards to the house of the first prisoner. Cheung Sam Mui was there. Witness understands Chinese.

The first prisoner said, in Lower Lasar Row, that the first witness was his adopted daughter. Asked how long she had been living with him, he said, "For three years." He said his women had brought her from Japan three years ago. Witness got a warrant and arrested first prisoner. He afterwards, on Aug. 4, arrested the second prisoner. When the charge was read over to the second prisoner, she said she had sold the complainant to the first prisoner for \$60. The first prisoner was present. He never spoke. She said she had only \$40 herself. Some others had \$20 of the full sum.

Cross-examined, witness said he was quite able to repeat all that was said in Chinese. After he had repeated part of the conversation, Mr Ng Achoy said he was perfectly satisfied that the witness's profession as to his knowing Chinese was correct.

His Lordship said he was very glad Sergeant Perry had this certificate from Mr Ng Achoy, for he was a very deserving man.

Cross-examined by the second prisoner:—You told me there was no bill of sale drawn. You also said you had sold the girl for a daughter. You used the Chinese word meaning to sell, not the word meaning to present.

By the Court:—The first prisoner claimed the child; he said she was his adopted daughter. She had been long with him and his woman, he said, in Lower Lasar Row for three years. His woman brought her from Japan three years ago. She was his servant and had been long with him and his wife for the last three years past. He had missed her about three months ago. The girl, in answer to questions, made a rambling statement. First she said she belonged to the first prisoner and then she said Pau Chi Wan, the comrade, was her master. She said her mistress had beaten her and that she ran away. She said she had been taken in hand by the second prisoner who found her on the street. She has been living in the Tung Wah Hospital since that time until today.

By the Acting Attorney General: She was taken there by the Police with the sanction of the Magistrate.

Wing Akow:—I am a married woman living in the same house as the first prisoner. I recollect the second prisoner bringing that little girl to the house. They had a conversation which I cannot speak to. The following day the second prisoner came to the first prisoner and received money. I did not hear what it was for. The money was dollars; several tens. The second prisoner went away, and I never saw her there afterwards. I saw her in the street and pointed her out to the police. I heard her charged at the Police Station with selling the child and she said, first prisoner being present, in answer to a question whether the girl belonged to her, that she did, and also that she sold the girl for \$60.

By Mr Ng Achoy:—I heard the first prisoner say in his house to the second, that he wanted the first witness for a daughter. From that time she remained in the house until the day of the procession; she was treated as a daughter.

Re-examined:—I have not seen this girl out with the first prisoner's wife. I have sometimes been away for two or three days. The first prisoner's wife has now gone to her father's house. She has been gone for several months. I cannot say whether she was in the habit of going and coming back. This is the first time she has gone away since she came to live there. They only came to live there in March.

By the Court:—The woman went away on the 6th or 6th moon, (the fifth moon begins 10th June) before there was anything in connection with the Magistrate.

Yen Ahing, sergeant interpreter at the Central Station, stated that the first prisoner when at the Station said, "That little girl belong my servant girl. My woman brought her from Japan about three years ago."

By Mr Ng Achoy:—I did not hear him say that that girl was his adopted daughter. Sergeant Perry was there. First prisoner said he had been living in Lasar Row three years and she had been living with him that time.

By the Court:—I am quite sure he said servant girl.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr Ng Achoy called no witnesses for the defence.

they do not have one. Whether it was good policy or not was another thing altogether. There was not one single overt act proved on the part of his client to justify his conviction. He would be the last man to defend slavery or the nefarious practice of buying girls for prostitution, but he appealed to the jurors in the discharge of their public duty as judges of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner now before them not to allow their abhorrence of slavery and evil practices to lead them to convict any man whose guilt had not proved. In this case there was not a shadow of proof, and he felt quite confident the jury would acquit his client.

The woman being called on to make a statement, said, I have nothing much to say; the girl told me her mistress had beaten her, and so she ran away. She was crying and said she would not go back to her mistress's house.

His Lordship said that in this case the male prisoner Keung Ato was charged with unlawfully purchasing a female child for the purpose of prostitution in this Colony, and the woman was charged that she sold this child for the specific purpose of prostitution. Mr Ng Achoy had not dealt with the general facts; he had not attempted for a moment to show that there was no sale, that this girl was not sold as a chattel, but he contended that the specific purpose of prostituting the child was not present in the transaction—that, whatever the character of the transaction, prostitution was not present in the mind as the result of the purchasing. Mr Achoy had confined himself to the question of intent merely, and that was the question for the jury.

Was, at the time of the purchase, the power to dedicate her to prostitution present in the mind of the purchaser? If they believed that he bought her and gave \$60 for a poor little creature like that, only having regard to her honest service in the ordinary duties of life and not for the power of selling her again or dedicating her to purposes of prostitution, then he was entitled to a verdict of not guilty. The case he admitted was one in which there was some difficulty in that respect. Of course the girl was told all the fine things that could be. In selling a horse, of course, men often gave him the best corn to be had for some time and cuddled him up so as to take the eye of the purchaser and secure a big price. The woman of course did not tell the girl the nature of the life she was to consign her to; she was to get a fine place for her such as she never heard of; she would be well treated and clothed. All that was lies of course, the lying that always accompanies fraud and deceit? Did he believe or consider that the purchase gave him the power to sell her as a prostitute and that when he chose he could do so. It might be he bought her and kept her there to take advantage of her himself, or to sell her to a house for prostitutes here, or with the intention of keeping her till she was fit for the prostitute market. Did he pay \$60 for that miserable little thing for a servant? He would confine his address to these points, as Mr Achoy had very properly rested his case entirely on the intent of the man, and would read as much of the evidence to him as related to that question. If they believed the old woman said to the girl on the morning after he found her "I am going to sell you for a prostitute," these words plainly indicated the motive with which she was sold, and it was not for Counsel to say to the contrary what was said to the child. The testimony of the child seemed to him to be the evidence of truth. The child was old enough and smart enough to appreciate facts, but he had considerable doubt whether she was clever enough to invent transactions and circumstances. If they believed that the woman's motive was as thus indicated then that same intention she expressed covers, colours and follows through the whole transaction. He spoke to them not as laying down the law but as expressing the common sense view which recommended itself to his mind. The little girl hesitated when the life of a prostitute was set before her. We all know what the prostitution was in Japan before the Government took it, and matter in hand and dealt with it, and we might easily believe that a child we might hear something of its horrors. But he told her that she would have fine clothes and so on; they glided the girl for her as they had done for millions before her. She hesitated and wavered. She asked how much she was to be sold for; she was told \$10. So cheap? she exclaimed. The poor child thought her flesh and blood worth surely more than that. The jurors knew what had gone forth from England with regard to the value of bread and flesh and blood. She was told she would be well clothed and treated, and after wavering the little creature did assent to it. Did the jury believe that conversation took place and that the child told him the whole; to his mind it seemed impossible that she could have invented such a story, impossible for her to know what to invent if she desired to work on the feelings of the jury, under which girls and babies were brought here and sold into prostitution. The girl's story all through was picturesque, truly like a picture, in describing the sale—"he was there to take delivery." Either they must believe her to be a witness of truth or they must believe her to be the most wonderful child that was ever in a witness box. There was no doubt the man had treated her with kindness; they had heard the stories, no doubt, of the South Sea Islanders, who when they catch hold of a crew of English sailors put them in a cage and treat them with the greatest possible kindness and feed them up well before they set them. As to the story of her being taken down to Singapore in a large steamer, that was a great doubt was thrown on it. It was a very singular narrative; but the fact that she had not given these facts when before the Magistrate should not be allowed in the slightest to prevent their complete acceptance. Scores of cases of the same sort of thing had come before him; the simple answer given when they were asked,—"why did you not state this at the Police Court?" was "I was not asked about it." They were not to imagine for a moment that this was the girl's own narrative simply; it was a statement elicited by question and answer. Here where perhaps the presence of the Council gave her greater confidence she had told the whole story. If they believed what was said about her having been taken to Singapore, the case of course was completely proven, and the motive put beyond question. If she had not been to Singapore, she could have put this story into her head, she could not have invented it. She had been at the Tung Wah Hospital since she was

before the Magistrate and there was not the slightest suggestion that she had been put up by anybody to tell a false story. The only other point to which his Lordship referred was what the woman had said about there being no bill of sale in connection with the purchase of this child. If any Chinese legality was created for such a transaction as this by a bill of sale then this was simply a surreptitious transaction without a bill of sale. He directed the jury's attention again to the points they had to decide, laying particular weight on the largeness of the payment made if the child was to be an adopted daughter or only a domestic servant.

The jury, without retiring, found both prisoners guilty.

The Chief Justice said: This is a case of far larger proportions than the guilt or innocence of the two prisoners at the bar. I take shame to myself that the appalling extent of kidnapping, buying and selling slaves for what I may call ordinary servile purposes and the buying and selling young females for worse than ordinary slavery has not presented itself before me in the light it ought. It seems to me that it has been recognised and accepted as an ordinary out-turn of Chinese habits and thus that until special attention has been excited it has escaped public notice. But recently the abomination has forced itself on my notice. In some cases convictions have been had; in two notable instances, although I called for prosecution, the criminals escaped. They were Chinese in respectable position, and I was given to understand that buying children by respectable Chinamen as servants was according to Chinese customs, and that to attempt to put it down would be to arouse the prejudices of the Chinese. The practice is on the increase. It is in this port and in this Colony especially that the so-called Chinese custom prevails. Under the English flag slavery has been said, does not—cannot ever be. Under that flag it does exist in this Colony, and I believe at this moment more openly practised than at any former period of its history. Cyprus has been under our rule for about a year, and already both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords questions have been asked, and the members of the present Ministry have assured the Country that slavery in every form shall be speedily put down there. Humanity is of no party, and personal liberty is held to be the right of every human being under English law, by I believe every man of note in England. My recent pleasant personal experience in England assures me of that. But here, in Hongkong I believe that domestic slavery exists in fact to a great extent. Whatever the law of China may be, the law of England must prevail here. If Chinamen are willing to submit to the law they may remain, but on condition of obeying the law whether it accords with their notions of right or wrong or not; and if remaining they act contrary to the law they must take the consequences. I am perfectly satisfied that the state of this Colony will attract the attention of Parliament when they next assemble. I shall deal with these people when I shall have more fully considered the case. I now direct you, Mr Attorney General, to prosecute these two people, — Pau Chio Wan and Wai Alan.

The Acting Attorney General: I intended before that this matter was under consideration; I do not think I am at liberty to say under whose consideration.

His Lordship: I direct the prosecution and will take the responsibility. It is the course in England and I will pursue it here.

The Acting Attorney General: You have publicly directed it; and I will report it to the proper quarter.

The Chief Justice: The Attorney General at home is constantly ordered by the Court to prosecute. On my responsibility at home I do this.

The Acting Attorney General: May I ask your Lordship to say on what charge?

The Chief Justice: Under Sections 50 and 51 of No. 4 of 1865, and the woman also for an assault.

The Attorney General: I have given this case a good deal of consideration, and as your Lordship directs a prosecution I should be glad if you would indicate under what ordinance you think it should come.

The Chief Justice: I have directed it under those two sections, and you will exercise your discretion on your responsibility in doing it.

The Attorney General: I cannot if I am directed.

The Chief Justice: I direct the prosecution. I have said as much as I choose to say, and will not be questioned by the Attorney General.

The Attorney General asked his Lordship to look at the new Ordinance, Section 7.

The Chief Justice: If you have any difficulty come to the Court in Chambers. There are three cases of kidnapping, &c., at the present Sessions. Those crimes are on the increase here.

The Attorney General: The matter is already before the Governor and has been for some time; I have received a note to-day saying no decision has been yet come to.

The Chief Justice: I am sure it is the earnest anxiety of the Governor that what is right shall be done. No one can appreciate the Governor's efforts in that direction more than I do.

There were no other cases down for hearing to-day, and the Court then adjourned to Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket).

Saturday, September 20.

A THIEF PLAYING HIS PART.

Ho A-wai, remanded from yesterday on a charge of stealing a looking-glass from the Ko-shing Theatre, was again brought up to-day.

Lam A-fuk, the manager of the Choi Sin Ying Company now performing at the Ko-shing Theatre, stated that the glass in Court belongs to him; he bought it in Macao for thirty cents. He does not know the defendant.

Defendant stated that he went to the theatre yesterday morning at five o'clock to see a seat for himself and some friends. One of the men belonging to the theatre asked him for the loan of some money, which he refused to lend, whereupon the man threatened if he did not lend the money, he would accuse him of stealing something, and would accuse him of stealing the glass in Court. Defendant said the glass was not found in his sleeve, and that he kept a poultry shop in his own country.

Antonio Francisco said the theatre opens about six o'clock, or a little later, in the morning, and that many Chinese come to see seats by passing names on them. He secured seats by passing names on them. He arrested the defendant. In the theatre before

the doors were opened, and found the looking-glass stuck inside his sleeve.

Defendant admitted three previous convictions, two for stealing and one for unlawful possession. He has been out of goal for one month, and said the previous charges against him had been trumped up.

Prisoner was sent to goal for six months, with hard labor.

DOMESTIC BROILS.

Chan A-fuk was charged with assaulting Chan Choi-ping, his wife, on the 16th inst.

Complainant stated that she has lived with the defendant for eight years as his concubine; she was a widow when she first went under his protection. She has had three children by him; two of them are alive, one, a girl about six years old, the other about a month old. Since she began to live with defendant he has ill-treated her from time to time. On the 16th inst. he came into the house in a bad temper, knocked over a table and broke a lot of crockery ware, he then struck her several blows on the head and chest, and took the child from her, and ran out into the street with it; she followed him, when she was taken hold of by some women who prevented her pursuing him further. She went to the Police Station and made a complaint, and, by the advice of the Inspector, took out a summons. On the 18th inst., the defendant came again to the house and took away the elder child. She was sucking the younger child when defendant took it away on the 16th inst., and is suffering from pains in the breast in consequence. She does not wish to return to defendant, and is agreeable to his taking full charge of the children.

Inspector Grey stated that complainant came to the Station and complained of defendant's having taken away her child and refusing to support her. He does not recollect her saying anything about being assaulted.

Defendant denied having struck the complainant, and said she had behaved very badly for the past few years. He always gave her plenty of food and only took away the child, because she did not clothe it properly, and it got sick. When he went back to the house on the 18th, complainant told him to take away the elder child as well, as she did not intend to live with him any longer. He was annoyed at what she said, and took the child away.

Complainant said she only wanted the defendant bound over to keep the peace, as she did not intend living with him any more, and was afraid he would come and annoy her.

Defendant was bound over in his own bail in \$100, to keep the peace for twelve months.

GAMBLING AGAIN.

Ho A-hung, Wong A-yau and Un A-ku, remanded from yesterday on a charge of gambling in a house in the Queen's Road on the 10th inst., were brought up to-day.

Pong A-kow, recalled, stated that when he had been to the house to gamble, people came and went without question; a deduction of seven cash per hundred was made from the winnings. The third defendant was always at the door of the gambling room on the top floor, apparently on the watch.

Inspector Thompson, recalled, said the first defendant was arrested by him on the 4th inst. in the same house, and was fined \$5, for being found in a public gambling house; in that case he was the second defendant and gave his name Ho A-hung.

The first defendant admitted the previous conviction, but said he was a dealer in firewood, and was not in the gambling house at all on the day he was arrested.

The second defendant said he was a fisherman; on the day he was arrested he did not go out to work as the wind was strong; a friend invited him to breakfast, and he was in the cook-house when he was arrested.

The third defendant said he was a street coolie; a friend asked him to go into the gambling house to win money to buy rice; he went in, and shortly afterwards the Police came, and he was arrested.

His Worship: Had you ever been in the house before?

Third prisoner: No.

His Worship: Why do you call it a gambling house?

Prisoner: My friend told me it was a fan-tan gambling house. I did not gamble myself, and do not know if my friend won or lost, and do not know the banker or the manager.

The first and second defendants were discharged.

The third defendant was fined \$10, in default of payment one month's imprisonment with hard labor, for frequenting a public gaming house.

## NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Gwalior*, Captain J. C. Babot, with the London Mail of the 15th August, arrived early this afternoon.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Strait Times).  
London, Sept. 11.—The Turkish commandant at Havaizi protested against the Austrian occupation of Novi Bazar, but offered no resistance.

## (From Indian Papers).

Simla, Aug. 26.—Major Sir Robert Sandeman has left Khetal for Kandahar. The Queen Empress yesterday presented Lord William Berosford with the Victoria Cross.

Lahore, Aug. 26.—Mr Brough Smyth's report on the Alpha Gold Mine is published in the *Character and extent of the working* and experiments prove that the stone is in some places highly auriferous, but that the Company's purposeless scrabbles on the surface have not even proved the character of the reef. Wright's Level, it is considered on good authority, would yield 1,000 ounces or more per ton. The value of the reef cannot be measured by such results, but Mr Smyth obtained 204 ounces from Wright's Level. The general results compare favorably with some operations in Australia.

Adakuta, Sept. 1.—The Court's decision in the *Avra-Brenhilda* collision case has been given against the sailing ship, the steamer being held by the Court entirely free from blame. Captain Scarr, of the *Brenhilda*, has his certificate suspended for three months, and the officers in charge of the *Avra* are exonerated from any blame in connection with this unfortunate collision.

Berhampore, Sept. 1.—The Rumpa Munder has arrived here as a State prisoner with numerous followers of his household.

Madras, Sept. 2.—An intimation has been received at the army head-quarters that the movement of the 4th Regiment of native infantry to Rumpu is postponed for the present.

Simla, Sept. 1.—Cholera is reported to be bad at Katal.

London, Sept. 2.—The Czar will meet the Emperor of Germany at Konigsberg.

Aden, Sept. 2.—A serious accident, by which two blue-jackets were killed and many injured by the capstan bars, has occurred on the flagship *Euryalus* while anchoring in stormy weather.

Simla, Sept. 2.—From Kabul a serious engagement is reported between some irregular Ghilzal levies and Lazakh near Khelat-i-Ghilzal. The levies, who were employed by the Afghan Governor, were worsted, and lost a number of men. News was received from Afghan Turkistan that the Ameer of Bokhara, in consideration of the Afghan Government's intention to coerce the rebels of Badakhshan, has abandoned his intention of sending troops in that direction. The Ameer of Bokhara is at Karshi awaiting the arrival of a Russian prince said to be the son of a sister of the Czar. Some Michni Mohmuds who paid a visit to Kabul stated that the Ameer told them distinctly he had nothing to do with them.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—General Lomarkin has succeeded General Lazareff.

An interview between the Czar and the Emperor of Germany takes place to-day at Alexandrov.

Aden, Sept. 3.—The *Ancona*, with the mail of the 22nd August, left here this morning for Bombay at 3 o'clock.

Portsmouth, Sept. 2.—The transport *Crocodile* has sailed for Bombay.

London, Sept. 3.—Later advice from St. Petersburg state that General Tergonkaev and not Lomarkin succeeds General Lazareff.

The Queen's Advocate in Ceylon, Hon. Richard Cayley, has been appointed Chief Justice of that island.

## (London and China Express, Aug. 15.)

Four members of the Chinese Legation paid a visit to Brighton on Friday, spending a considerable time in the Chinese Museum, viewing the collection of Archdeacon Gray.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. A. Mackinnon, C.B., from the Colchester District, has been appointed to succeed Deputy Surgeon-General E. Gilborne as chief medical officer at Hongkong, and will leave England by the mail steamer from Southampton 4th prox.

Colonel John Jago, 74th Highlanders, has been appointed commandant of the forces at the Straits Settlements, with effect from the 20th March last.

Captain Harry Woodfall Brent (1875) has been selected for the command of the troopship *Himalaya*, vice Edward White, whose period of service had expired.

Latest Mail Advertis:—Yokohama (via San Fran.) June 29, Shanghai June 25, Fookow June 24, Hongkong July 1.

The P. & O. mail, with the advices dated above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, via Brindisi, on the 9th inst., two days in advance of its due date. The advices from Japan, via San Francisco, were received on the 5th inst. The next inward French mail, bringing a week's latest news, left Suez, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Avra*, on the 8th inst., one day early, and will probably reach London on its due date, the 18th inst.

The Directors of the P. & O. Company have appointed Mr F. D. Barnes, formerly assistant agent at Shanghai, to be an assistant in the Managing Director's department.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie arrived at Bristol on the 10th inst. from Cape Juby, North-West Africa. He is the bearer of a letter from Sheikh Mohammed Bairort, the ruler of that part of the country, to Lord Salisbury, offering to open friendly and commercial relations with England. Mr. Mackenzie has left a staff of eighteen men at Cape Juby, the harbour of which he has named Port Victoria. The wooden house which he took out from England has been erected on the shore, and the settlement is now established.

The despatch of Mr. Baber relative to his journey to Fa-Chien-Lu has been issued. It is a sketch of the journey, and though necessarily slight, contains sufficient to show that the report which Mr. Baber is preparing will be particularly interesting.

## Quotations.

FORKOR, September 20.

OPUM.—New Patna, cash, \$535  
" Old " cash, " "  
" New B. naves, cash, 517 1/2  
" Old " cash, " "  
" New Ma'wa, credit, 720  
" Allowance Teals, " "  
" Old Ma'wa, credit, 730  
" Allowance Teals, " "

## Exchange.



## Portfolio.

## VENETIAN SONNETS.

VENICE.

City of palaces, Venice, once enthroned  
Secure, a queen mid fence of flashing waters,  
Whom East and West with ryal homage  
owned.

A wealthy mother with fair trooping daughters,  
What art thou now? Thy walls are grey  
and old.

In thy lone halls the spider weaves his web,  
A leprous crust creeps o'er thy house of gold,  
And the cold rain drips through thy pictured  
roof.

The frequent ringing of thy church bells  
Proclaims a faith but half-believed by fow;  
Thy palaces are trimmed into hotels,  
And travelling strangers, a vague wonder-  
ing crew,

Nothing thy stones, with guide-book in their  
hand,  
Leave half the wealth that lingers in the  
land.

## LORD BYRON AND THE ARMENIAN CONVENT.

And lived he here? And could this sweet  
green vale

Volcanic stuff to his hot heart afford,  
That he might nurse his wrath, and vent  
his bile

On gods and men; this proud, mistempered  
lord?

Alas! poor lord, to this soft leafy nest,  
Where only pure and heavenly thoughts  
should dwell,

He brought, and bore and cherished in his  
breast;

A home-bred devil, and a native hell.  
Unhappy lord! If this be genius, then

Grant me, O God, a Muse with sober sweep,  
That I may eat and drink with common men,  
Joy with their joys, and with their weeping  
weep.

Better to chirp mild loves in lowly bowers,  
Than soar through stormy skies with hatred  
for my dower.

## SILVIO PELLICO AND THE PIONIER.

O God! how oft from those hot leads arose  
The dolorous cry, "How long, O Lord, how  
long

Shall patient right endure triumphant wrong,  
And jealous bars in pestilent coop inclose  
Earth's elect sons, who would not quench  
the light

Of Thy law in their soul, and warmly  
cherished

Each kindest human love, and sooner  
perished

Than strangle Truth to serve usurping  
Might?"

Thy ways, O Lord, are dark, but not to me,  
Hopeless for this, or bound with dark de-  
spair;

All hangs together, and each part must bear  
The burden with the bounty sent from Thee,  
As faithful Pellico through that steaming  
den

Beheld Thy face, and preached Thy grace to  
men.

\* The Casa d'Oro, a well-known palace on  
the right side of the Grand Canal, as you  
sail up.

† Among the scores of little green islands  
that dot the Venetian lagoons one stands  
prominent before the view of the stranger  
who has free prospect from any of the hotels  
that line the long range of the Riva degli  
Schiaivoni. On this a pious Armenian, some  
time in the last century, founded a mono-  
nasty and educational college for natives of  
his own country who might either be re-  
sident in Venice for purposes of trade, or  
might look to this central spot as a house of  
refuge for learning and piety amid the  
tumult of the great world. Poets require  
solitude: and Lord Byron's domicile here,  
when composing *Childe Harold*, has made it  
a familiar gondola trip for all English  
strangers in the sea-built city. His Lord-  
ship's portrait and that of Napoleon III.  
look down from the walls, most incongruous  
patron-saints of so peaceful a retreat.

‡ The Pionier are chambers covered with  
lead, in the topmost tier of the State prison  
behind the Ducal Palace in Venice, where  
Silvio Pellico was confined for some time  
before his final exportation to the Spielberg  
in Moravia. The account of his sufferings  
in that sweltering den during the summer  
months is the most pathetic thing that I  
know in human story. Nowhere else was  
Christian faith more severely tried or more  
signally triumphant.—*J. S. Blackie, in  
Macmillan's Magazine.*

INFINITE toil would not enable you to  
sweep away a mist, but by ascending a little  
you may look over it altogether. So it is  
with our moral improvement. We wrestle  
fiercely with a vicious habit which would  
have no hold upon us if we ascended into a  
higher moral atmosphere.

DR DARWIN was of opinion that if a deaf  
person dreamed of hearing, the internal  
parts essential to the function were unim-  
paired. The same remark, says Dr. Smith,  
is applicable to the blind; I have invariably  
found that the incurably blind never dream  
of hearing and seeing.

In contention be always passive, never  
active on the defensive, not the assaulting  
party; and then also give a gentle answer,  
receiving the furies and indiscretions of the  
other like a stone into a bed of moss and  
soft compliance; and you shall find it sit  
down quietly; whereas anger and violence  
make the contention loud and long, and in-  
jurious to both parties.

WHERE old King Duncan, wandering  
about the grounds of Macbeth's Castle, and  
delighted with the fresh morning air, has  
his attention called to the swallows that are  
clustering under the eaves and building  
their nests in the buttresses of the old castle,  
Banquo observes to him he has himself noticed  
that where these birds build the air is  
always delicate and pure. Here the little  
bit of personal gossip, the attempt in an un-  
designed way to give individual character to  
Banquo, is of quite inopprobrious value in  
a play, as making you believe that the poet  
himself was under illusion.—*Globe.*

A POETICAL writer has said that some men  
move through life as a band of music moves  
down the street, flinging out pleasures on  
every side through the air to every one, far  
and near, that can listen. Some men fill  
the air with their strength and sweetness,  
as the orchards in October days fill the air  
with the ripe fruit. Some women cling to  
their own houses like the honeysuckle over  
the door; yet, like it, fill all the region with  
the subtle fragrance of their goodness. How  
great a bounty and blessing is it to hold the  
royal gifts of the soul that they shall be  
music to some, fragrance to others, and life  
to all!

A DAUGHTER is almost always right when  
she endeavours to imitate her mother; but  
the mother is seldom equally right when, at  
a certain age, she tries to imitate her daugh-  
ter.

## TO RAISE POULTRY.

Seriously, from early youth I have taken  
an especial interest in the subject of  
poultry-raising, and as this membership  
touches a ready sympathy in my breast,  
I venture as a school-boy, poultry-raising was a  
study with me, and I may say without  
egotism that as early as the age of seventeen  
I was acquainted with all the best and  
speediest methods of raising chickens, from  
raising them off a roost by burning lucifer  
matches under their noses, down to lifting  
them off a fence on a frosty night by in-  
sulating the end of a warm board under their  
heels. By the time I was twenty years old,  
I really suppose I had raised more poultry  
than any one individual in all the section  
round about there. The very chickens  
came to know my talon by-and-by. The  
youth of both sexes ceased to paw the  
earth for worms, and old roosters that came  
to crow, "remained to pray," when I passed  
by.

I have had so much experience in the  
raising of fowls that I cannot but think that  
a few hints from me might be useful to the  
Society. The two methods I have already  
touched upon are very simple, and are only  
used in the raising of the commonest class  
of fowls; one is for summer, the other for  
winter. In the one case you start out with  
a friend along about eleven o'clock on a  
summer's night (not later, because in some  
States—especially in California and Oregon  
—cuckens always rouse up just at midnight  
and crow from ten to thirty minutes, ac-  
cording to the ease or difficulty they ex-  
perience in getting the public waked up)  
and your friend carries with him a sack.  
Arrived at the hen-roost (your neighbour's  
not your own), you light a match and hold  
it under first one and then another pullet's  
nose until they are willing to go into that  
bag without making any trouble about it.  
You then return home, either taking the  
bag with you or leaving it behind, according  
as circumstances shall dictate. N.B.—I  
have seen the time when it was eligible and  
appropriate to leave the sack behind and  
walk off with considerable velocity, without  
ever leaving any word where to send it.

In the case of the other method mentioned  
for raising poultry, your friend takes along  
a covered vessel with a charcoal fire in it,  
and you carry a long slender plank. This  
is a frosty night, understand. Arrived at  
the tree, or fence, or other hen-roost (your  
own if you are an idiot), you warm the end  
of your plank in your friend's fire-vessel,  
and then raise it aloft and ease it up gently  
against a slumbering chicken's foot. If the  
subject of your attentions is a true bird, he  
will infallibly return thanks with a sleepy  
cluck or two, and step out and take up  
quarters on the plank, thus becoming so  
conspicuously accessory before the fact to  
his own murder as to make it a grave  
question in our minds, as it once was in the  
mind of Blackstone, whether he is not  
really and deliberately committing suicide  
in the second degree. [But you enter into  
a contemplation of these legal refinements  
subsequently—not then.]

When you wish to raise a fine, large,  
dusky voiced Shanghai rooster, you do it  
with a lass, just as you would a bull. It  
is because he must be choked, and choked  
effectually, too. It is the only good, certain  
way, for whenever he mentions a matter  
which he is cordially interested in, the  
chances are ninety-nine in a hundred, that  
he secures somebody else's immediate at-  
tention to it too, whether it be day or  
night.

The Black Spanish is an exceedingly fine  
bird and a costly one. Thirty-five dollars  
is the usual figure, and fifty a not uncom-  
mon price for a specimen. Even its eggs  
are worth from a dollar to a dollar and a  
half a piece, and yet are so unwholesome  
that the city physician seldom or never  
orders them for the work-house. Still I  
have once or twice procured as high as a  
dozen at a time for nothing, in the dark of  
the moon. The best way to raise the Black  
Spanish fowl is to go late in the evening  
and raise coop and all. The reason I re-  
commend this method is, that the birds  
being so valuable, the owners do not permit  
them to roost around promiscuously, but  
put them in a coop as strong as a fire-proof  
safe, and keep it in the kitchen at night.  
The method I speak of is not always a  
bright and satisfactory success, and yet there  
are so many little articles of vertu about a  
kitchen, that if you fail on the coop you can  
generally bring away something else. I  
brought away a nice steel trap one night,  
worth ninety cents.

But what is the use in my pointing out  
my whole intellect on this subject? I have  
shown the Western New York Poultry  
Society that they have taken to their bosom  
a party who is not a spring chicken by any  
means, but a man who knows all about  
poultry, and is just as high up in the most  
efficient methods of raising it as the Presi-  
dent of the institution himself. I thank  
these gentlemen for the honorary mem-  
ber-ship they have conferred upon me, and  
shall stand at all times ready and willing to  
testify my good feeling and my official zeal  
by deeds as well as by this hastily penned  
advice and information. Whenever they  
are ready to go to raising poultry, let them  
call for me any evening after eleven o'clock,  
and I shall be on hand promptly.—*Mark  
Twain.*

\* Being a letter written to a Poultry Society  
that had conferred a complimentary membership  
upon the author.

## ORIENTAL BEVERAGES.

The Chinese have made beer from a  
peculiar kind of rice for over 4,000 years.  
Its inventor is said to have brought some of  
the new beverage to the Emperor, who,  
on tasting it, remarked: "This liquor will  
cause great trouble in the Empire." To  
prevent, if possible, the fulfilment of his  
own prophecy, he banished the inventor  
and forbade the manufacture, but this early  
attempt to nip the liquor traffic in the bud  
failed; the secret of the manufacture was  
preserved, and the Chinese are still in  
enjoyment of their venerable rice beer. The  
rulers of the Celestial Empire would seem  
to have had more success in the suppression  
of wine drinking, several Emperors having  
gone to the root of the matter by ordering  
the extirpation of the vines. The strong  
drink of the Japanese, known as *sake*, is  
also prepared from rice, and so is the *brum*  
of the Japanese, which is not considered  
risky until it has been buried in an earthen  
vessel for several months in the ground.  
The numerous tribes of Central Africa  
prepare malt liquors from maize and millet,  
while the Kamchathkans have succeeded in  
extracting a spirit from one of their grasses.  
Among the agricultural races, cereals were  
not the only materials from which alcoholic  
liquors were prepared; the fruits of various  
trees were pressed into the service. Thus,  
in vine-growing countries, "at least draughts  
of barley wine" gave place, at least among  
the well-to-do classes, to the more generous

juice of the grape, while palm wine or *tutu*,  
from which our word *toddy* is said to be  
derived, became the favorite liquor wherever  
the palm-tree flourished. In countries too  
cold for vine culture, but where honey  
abounded, the latter seems to have been  
preferred to cereals for fermenting purposes.  
Mead, the liquor thus produced, was the  
favorite drink of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers,  
and of the people of Northern Europe  
generally, and it is still much used in Russia.  
It is possibly owing to the abundance of  
honey in South Africa that the drink re-  
appears among the Hottentots, the Caffres,  
and the natives of Madagascar. Honey is  
not, however, the only animal substance  
from which a fermented beverage is ob-  
tained. Among the purely pastoral races, whose  
wealth consists wholly of their flocks and  
herds, milk has been turned to account for  
this purpose. The Mongols and Tartars  
have from time immemorial prepared an al-  
coholic drink known as *kumis* from mare's  
milk. This is placed in bottle-necked vessels  
made of skins, and sour milk of the cow is  
added as a ferment. As fermentation sets  
in the contents of the skin are violently  
stirred, and in a few days the liquor is ready.  
Oomies has long enjoyed the reputation  
of being a remedy for consumption, the  
tribes using it being, it is said, remarkably  
free from pulmonary diseases, and, with a  
view to its application medicinally for this  
purpose, the manufacture of the Seythian  
beverage has recently been started in Eng-  
land.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

## ARCHIBALD FORBES.

"Atlas" in the World writes as fol-  
lows:—

I have read, with great surprise and re-  
gret, in an English journal which has been  
forwarded to me in my Swiss holiday  
retreat, a sneering and ungenerous attack  
on Mr Archibald Forbes. The paragraph  
is a blundering and a stupid one, but it is  
nevertheless one which every English jour-  
nalist, with a love of his craft, should be  
quick to reprehend. Mr Forbes's journal-  
istic career throughout has been a credit  
to him and to his profession, and his crowning  
point has been his fifteen hours' ride with  
the Ulundi despatches. The writer—who  
signs himself "Rapiet," but for whom  
"Stiletto" would be a better designation, as  
he thus stabs in the back one who cannot  
defend himself at the moment—insinuates  
that Mr Forbes is in the habit of arrogating  
to himself the praise due to others. It is  
not possible to use words strong enough in  
the denial of this shameful charge. A close  
intimacy of years enables me to state that  
there is no man who makes so light of his  
exploits as the chief war correspondent of  
the *Daily News*, as there is no one more  
ready to testify, in the heartiest and most  
generous manner, to the deeds of others.  
Before penning this venomous screed the  
writer should have turned to a file of the  
*Daily News* and read Forbes's chivalrous  
tribute to the achievements of the late Mr  
MacGahan. It is easy work to pen, at a  
pot-house club, the laudation of an actor  
who returns suppers for praise, or to "write  
up" to sporting cuts. That may not be the  
highest style of literary art, but even that  
is better than an attempt to shine by an  
effort to blacken the fame of a fellow-crafts-  
man of whom all England is proud, and  
whose only crime in the justified view of  
his censor is—that he has succeeded.

While I am on this subject, let me say  
that from what I have heard said at *tables  
d'hôte* and in the *fouloirs* of continental  
hotels, where the travelling English con-  
gregate, I am certain that Lord Beaconsfield  
would do a most popular thing in recom-  
mending Mr Forbes for some distinction,  
such as a civil Commandership of a Bath.  
Twice has this hardy and undaunted cam-  
paigner brought despatches for the Govern-  
ment at the risk of his life, arriving long  
before the official couriers, after an exploit  
the mere bodily fatigue of which would be  
far too much for most men to undergo. It  
is no secret that when he was last in Eng-  
land Mr Forbes was invited by some of our  
highest dignitaries of State to give his  
opinion on the probable issue of events in  
the Russo-Turkish war, which he had just  
quitted; and that that opinion had some  
weight in influencing the action taken by  
this country.

A friend of mine wired the following to  
Capetown, in time to be forwarded to me  
by the *Adonia*, which arrived in Plymouth  
Sound on Friday morning:—

"Fret-zmaritzburg, Tuesday, July 8.  
Old Forbes galloped in here last evening,  
gaunt, grizzly, in absolute tatters from  
riding through thorns, and plastered with  
mud from head to foot. From morning  
till last night had but three hours' sleep.  
Repeated old Bulgarian tactics, and was  
first by twelve hours to acquaint Wolseley,  
Frere, and whole South Africa with news  
of fight, victory, and burning Ulundi.  
Tough old beggar; rode about three hun-  
dred miles in fifty hours: first hundred  
alone through enemy's country, mostly  
during night. Comic thing—he had for-  
gotten his revolver, and was absolutely  
unarmed. Has gone off to Wolseley, ex-  
pecting, by some mysterious cross-riding,  
to overtake him to-morrow. His thigh  
swelled from contusion—spent bullets."

## THE AFGHANS.

Being a race of warriors, accustomed to  
a mountain life, and to vigorous exercises  
in the open air, the Afghans are alert  
and hardy, and their personal appearance  
is striking. Though for the most part  
swarthy and black-bearded, they are not  
unfrequently as fair as Europeans. This  
would seem to indicate diversity of origin,  
and indeed the Afghans of the Cabul  
valley—the original home of the race, from  
which successive conquests have spread the  
Pashto dominion over other parts—look  
upon their distant countrymen with some  
degree of contempt, as coming of mixed  
blood. The houses of the rich are satel-  
led after the Eastern fashion, with court-yards,  
gardens, and fountains, and are not want-  
ing in the adornments of rich stuffs, carv-  
ings, paintings, and mirrors; but the poor  
have little to mitigate their lot, and pass  
their days in squalid misery. The Afghans  
are Mohammedans of the Sannic sect, and  
therefore regard the Turkish Sultan as  
the head of their faith. They are remarkably  
tolerant, however, admitting on terms of equality  
into their country, not only Hindus and Christians,  
but even members of the Shiite branch of the Mos-  
lems, whom the Sunnites generally detest  
more than the other infidels. Many Per-  
sians, who belong to the Shiite body, are  
employed in high official stations, and it is  
only required that they shall abstain from  
uttering the curses on their opponents  
which are often considered by them a part  
of religious duty. The whole Afghan  
nation is divided into tribes, each of which

has considerable power in itself, though all  
are subordinate to the Ameer. The tribes  
are subdivided into clans, which elect their  
own chiefs out of the oldest families; and  
amongst these bodies a strong feeling of  
republican independence seems to prevail.  
Certain it is that Asiatic despotism is far  
less apparent in Afghanistan than in most  
other countries of the East. This freedom  
from personal rule, the Afghans are willing  
to purchase at the expense of continual  
turbulence and frequent bloodshed. Elph-  
instone, the traveller, after representing to  
them the many advantages which would  
attend the establishment of a more settled  
government, received for answer the empha-  
tic declaration, "We are content with dis-  
cord, we are content with alarms, we are  
content with blood; but we will never be  
content with a master." Those who speak  
thus, however, are the ruling military class:  
the tillers of the soil, belonging to another  
race, are mere serfs, compelled to acknow-  
ledge the mastery of their feudal lords,  
and, though industrious, intelligent, and  
honest, systematically oppressed by men  
who will brook no oppression of them-  
selves.—*History of the Russo-Turkish War.*

## LIARS.

Liars, so far as can be discovered, always  
formed an important portion of the body  
politic. Liars are noticeable if only because,  
though representing one huge class, they  
possess in themselves and among themselves  
extreme diversity. It would be difficult to  
imagine any other representative corpora-  
tion in which contrasts are so numerous at the  
time that every individual member is  
playing the one old game. That it is an old  
game will hardly be denied. All liars are  
not of a harmful description. Quite other-  
wise, and happily so, as without some  
phases of the practice the world would have  
been far sadder and unwise than it is at  
the present moment. If lying, as lying is,  
in itself harmful, all poets, novelists, and  
fictionists, from Homer to the newest cor-  
respondent at the seat of war, have sinned  
gravely, and must be condemned by the  
very word which has hitherto given them  
fame and (sometimes) fortune. Turning  
from fictionists pure and simple to liars of  
everyday life, we may note that some of  
these when partaking of the romantic char-  
acter are innocent and harmless enough.  
Some people cannot, except under dignified  
provocation, even bring themselves to speak  
the truth. The truth seems as it were to  
choke them with its strangeness, and the  
ease with which they refresh themselves  
after so arduous an effort with a good round  
relating lie would be remarkable were it  
not so common and everyday an occurrence.  
Least harmful of liars is perhaps the white  
liar or rattle, whose chief aim is to amuse,  
and who considers that to lie about some  
body or something is the easiest means to  
the end he has in view. This one never mind  
slandering himself, and is rarely inclined to  
make anyone suffer for his weakness. Not  
so with the next specimen, whose intention  
is to be agreeable also, but who thinks that  
an amusing and agreeable lie never  
complete unless at the expense of someone  
who is absent. Then comes the liar who  
is simply malicious, whose sole desire is to  
"find out" something detrimental to a  
friend's character, and failing to discover  
it in ordinary course has no scruple in  
"finding it out" by means of the inventive  
faculty. This creature is a pest no treat-  
ment is too hard for or epithet too vile.  
She—almost invariably it is a woman—flits  
brings us to the last on our list: the liar  
who would tell any lie to escape detection  
or subsequent punishment, and who does  
not scruple to tell lie upon lie for the pur-  
pose of fixing his or her own primary guilt  
upon innocent shoulders.—*Referee.*

## A SPIRITUELLE VIEW OF DIET.

(Psychological Review.)

Is there not a moral and an aesthetic side  
to the common-place question of man's  
daily food? Surely this subject of diet has  
its Shelleyesque as well as its utilitarian  
bearings. We need not all be anti-meat  
opinionists, and live, move, and have our  
being upon Egyptian lentils and haricot  
beans. But midway between Vegetarianism  
and rank, undevout flesh-eating, there is an  
attractive pathway in matters of food, as  
idealistic as it is profoundly reasonable.  
What is more conclusive, as an argument  
in favour of its adoption, is its safety, from  
a physiological point of view. We need  
not here touch the medical side of the  
question, or reproduce weighty testimony  
from eminent doctors as to the comparative  
effects upon the human system of various  
kinds of food. The great diet controversy  
in the times will be remembered; and pre-  
judices consolidated, shaken, or removed  
by recent physiological arguments, may be  
left unnoticed by this short article, intended  
to be more suggestive than explanatory.

Our Vegetarian brethren seem eccentric  
to those of us who still hanker after fresh  
and highly seasoned "cat-sauces" and  
"Yorkshire hams," derived from the tough  
old sows of Ireland. But the men of her-  
bal inclinations, and the sleek students who  
exist on cauliflower, are, to say the least,  
primitive and pastoral in their dietary  
selections. There is something truly artistic  
and imaginative in all kinds of garden pro-  
duce. But the smell of the butcher's  
slaughter-house, and the premature de-  
struction of calves, seem to savour of mere  
animal selfishness on the part of those to  
whom flesh-eating is a daily necessity. The  
majority of mankind merely live to eat.  
They never count the moral and intellectual  
disadvantages of rabid over-feeding. Hence  
the injury to health and to the refined  
spiritual faculties of the soul, by reckless,  
ill-timed, and inartistic meals. We may  
except the case of well bred and educated  
families, to whom eating is less a vulgar  
passion than an open question whether eat-  
ing has not, upon the whole, a vulgarising  
effect upon society in general.

Let us not vulgarise the mental faculties  
by inartistic feeding. Herein lies the  
secret of imaginative unaccountableness.  
Let us think more about Ruskin and the  
delights of symbolic nature than the greasy  
sway of the family butcher. Tennyson,  
with his fine fancies, or Turner, with his  
outlines of the vast passions of the ever-  
preaching and ever-consoling sea, gives, in  
the end, more emphatic comfort than the  
hardened poultryman, or the carnal vendor  
of pale calves' tongues! There is some-  
thing to admire in the great hollow crowd  
lounging along the semi-musical nave and  
dreamy terraces of Sydenham Palace. The  
scene is a sonnet, in the full play of its  
chaste dramatic personae, and what a  
delight it is to watch such poetry, living  
and breathing! Everybody looks refined,  
and their very laughter rings clear with  
religious tones inspired by chery art. Pass  
out into the noisy feeding room! What a  
change at once both of manners and counte-  
nance! Here even aesthetic ladies assume

wild Zoological attitudes, and even push  
(they dare not scratch) each other to be  
first in the neighbourhood of the thick tea  
and tarts. How unspiritual these pretty  
creatures look! The old carnal appetites  
have returned. Adieu to art. By an effort  
of languishing will power, and in pursuance  
of earlier intentions, the picture galleries  
are visited just at a time when the ineffable  
sensations of digestion present themselves.  
Intellectual enjoyment is almost a thing  
impossible after a full meal. Art has no  
glamour, colours no witchery, philosophy  
no enchantment, and poetry no original  
and dreamy spell after a liberal acquaintance  
with hot liquids and reeking chops. This  
may be regretted: it cannot be avoided.  
We must all eat—to live. But doubtless  
all refined minds, in all ages, have at times  
felt disgusted with the unavoidable mental  
crust which follows the common-place but  
needful habit of eating. The rapt visions  
of Swedenborg, the spiritual ecstasies of  
Wesley, ethereal introspections of Keats  
and Shelley, the sacramental sweetness of  
Kehle's muse, and the classic reveries of  
Mrs Browning among the kaleidoscoped  
cathedral windows of Italy, were not in-  
spired by the greasy smell of chop-houses,  
or the vulgar fumes of hot hog. The  
olden monks became canonised saints in  
proportion as they "crucified the flesh"  
by determined abstemiousness of living.  
A thousand instances rise in the memory to  
illustrate how moral goodness and the  
intenser forms of a comely spirituality  
were developed by the ascension of a sharply  
defined individual discipline in the matter  
of daily diet. But temperaments and  
organisms differ; and constitutional re-  
quirements must, in most cases, decide the  
question of food, its nature, and agreeable  
mode of consumption. It is not a question  
on which to dogmatise, or lay down hard  
and fast rules for observance. This article  
only views the question from a *spirituelle*  
standpoint. Doctors differ as to the char-  
acter and physiological effects of diet.  
Casual writers propound diametrically op-  
posed theories, and the public stands  
bewildered. The *Fall Mail Gazette* recently  
told us that modern dinners kill scores of  
people before the appointed time of death,  
through the immense programme of varying  
dishes, which "society" calls upon  
people to attack, and habitually master.  
Daily. The *Globe* learns from Vienna that  
high Austrian medical authority denounces  
the regular eating of meat, not only for its  
physiological disadvantages, but because  
animal food gives an animal grossness to  
persons who consume it, and induces a red-  
roughness of texture in the face, and upon  
the entire outer skin. Small wonder the  
Viennese ladies fall back upon oatmeal,  
home-made brown bread, and the wide  
range of interesting vegetable foods.

Many thoughtful persons have noticed  
the vulgarising tendency of hot mid-day  
meals among the labouring classes. By  
some subtle and as yet unexplained law of  
human physiology, the minds of men are  
least aspiring, clear, energetic, and *spirituelle*  
after an ordinary dinner. The grandest  
forms of imaginative genius have yielded to  
corrupt instincts. Credal religion is a  
safeguard against individual grossness of  
character. How noble was Dean Swift—a  
scottish how noble was Dean Swift—a  
Christian! The poet was sweetly disposi-  
tioned, through constant vegetarian diet.  
The clever old beef-eating Churchman had,  
to say the least, a carnal imagination, and  
a presence repulsive to all ladies of refinement.  
The writer of this fragmentary plea for  
spirituality in matters of diet and dining is  
by no means a vegetarian. The agreement  
is, that modern eating should be more  
moderate, and subordinated by the discipline  
of etiquette to man's intellectual and  
spiritual inclinations.

"THE SWEET NEW GRASS WITH  
FLOWERS."

Baa—baa! A long-drawn pettish bleating  
that sounded absurdly like the "Ma—ma"  
of a spoiled child. The lambs gambolled in  
the genial sunshine over the daisies; the  
ewes, arrived at the age of common sense,  
fed steadily on the young sweet grass and  
did not notice the flowers.

Geoffrey Newton looked at them from the  
other side of the hedge, where indeed he  
had no business to be. He had carelessly  
wandered in a day-dream from the footpath,  
and was now in the midst of moving grass,  
to walk in which is against the unwritten  
laws of country life, because when trampled  
down it is difficult to mow. Yet there is a  
great pleasure in pushing through it, tall  
grasses and bennets and sorrel stems reach-  
ing to the knee—the very dogs delight in it.  
See a spaniel just let loose; how he circles  
round, plunging over it! visible as he  
bounds up, lost to sight next moment in the  
matted mass; the higher it is the more he  
likes it.

Baa—maa!  
"For how many thousand years have the  
lambs been happy in the spring-tide?"  
thought Geoffrey. "And yet it is said that  
the world is growing old. Nature is always  
young. Earth was never younger than she  
is to-day. Goethe was right there—  
"Thy words sublime are now as bright  
As on creation's day they rose!"

If we could only somehow translate that  
eternal youth into our own lives—! The  
dew still lingers here in the shade. How  
slumberous it is even in the morning!  
Under lotus-flowers bloom in the spring,  
and the odour makes us dreamy."

His eyelids fell as he walked on, and his  
slow steps led him whether he would, or  
not, to a thoughtful man, whose over-  
powering love—a great passion rising within  
him—his ideal often becomes a kind of  
judge. All the creed of life that has grown  
upon the mind is passed in review. Will  
the half-formed scepticism, the firm dogma,  
the theory, stand before the new light  
thrown upon them by the love that is in  
itself a faith?

So he dreamed of Margaret, and saw and  
did not see the beauty around him. His  
feet, sinking into the soft green carpet, were  
dusted over with the yellow pollen of the  
buttercups. The young shoot of the bramble  
projecting from the bush caught at his  
sleeve; but the weak tender prickles, not yet  
hardened into thorns, gave way, and did  
not hold. Slender oval leaves on a drooping  
willow bough lightly brushed without awak-  
ing him. The thrush on her nest sat still,  
seeing with the intuition of wild creature  
that no harm threatened her. Finches sang  
on the boughs above, and scarcely moved as  
he passed under.

"Crake—crake!" from the thicket of  
the grass where the bird kept concealed.  
Butterflies fluttered from flower to flower in  
their curious sidelong way. Every branch  
and bush and blade of grass—the air above  
where the swallow floated, the furrow in the  
earth where the mole ran—all instinct with  
life; the glamour of the sunshine filling the  
field with a magic spell.

A little brook slipped away without a  
sound past the tall green rushes and the  
water plants and the grey chequered  
grass that lifts its spear-like points in mist  
places; a swift shallow streamlet winding  
through the meadow, its clear surface  
almost flush with the sward. Now running  
water draws a dreamer; so he followed it  
across the mead, past the footpath and the  
stepping-stone that had sunk into the  
stream: past the dark-green bunches of the  
marsh marigolds, whose broad golden petals  
open under the harsh winds of early spring,  
and not far from the peewit's nest; for she  
rose and flew round him, calling plaintively,  
her pure white breast almost within reach,  
till finding that her treasure was unheeded,  
she slowly dropped behind; past the dog-  
violets, blue but not sweet, that looked up  
more boldly than their fore-runners, whose  
modest heads had scarce appeared above the  
dead leaves on the bank. Yonder the roan  
oatle were feeding; and in the midst stood  
an ancient, grunted, and many-twisted hay-  
thorn, whose bark had become as iron under  
the fierce heats and fester storms of years;  
yet its branches were green, and crowned  
with the may-white virgin may-bloom  
scenting the air—and under its shadow a  
young heifer meditated. Past hollow will-  
ows, till presently the turf beneath grew  
soft and yielding as velvet, his foot sinking  
into the pile of the mass, and the shade of  
trees fell on him, where the bank of the  
brook became steep, and low down in its bed  
it rushed into the wood.

After awhile oak and elm gave place to  
black and gloomy firs that hung over and  
darkened the water. Large flecks of gray  
lichen clung to them, and from above a red  
squirrel peered down. Here the thick  
branches forced his steps aside from the  
stream, and out among the ash-poles where  
the wood-pigeons built their nests, and in  
the strength of their love looked down upon  
him fearlessly from their feeble platforms of  
twigs. Under an ash-stole he saw a rare  
plant growing, and stooped and went on his  
knees to reach it, and so pushed aside the  
thick boughs, and as it were, looked through  
a screen, and his heart gave a great bound.

There was a narrow space clear of wood,  
where a green footpath little used went by,  
and a large, gnarled, crooked-grown ash-  
stole opened, forming a natural armchair,  
well lined



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 8 cents per ½ oz.  
Post Cards, 8 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Post Cards, 6 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Asiatic (N.E.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.E.), New Granada (N.E.), Panama (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.):—

Letters, 12 30 34.  
Registration, None. 4 6 8.  
Newspapers, 4 6 8.  
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8.

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.E.), Ecuador (N.E.), Nicaragua (N.E.):—

Letters, 20 30 34.  
Registration, 4 6 8.  
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16.  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4\* 4 6.  
Books & Patterns, 6\* 6 8.

W. India (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, — 30 34.  
Registration, — 4 6.  
Books & Patterns, — 6 8.

To British & Union:—

Letters, — 8 8.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochinchina, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—

Between the above by Contract Mail:—

Letters, 2 8 2 2.  
Registration, — — — —.  
Newspapers, — — — —.  
Books & Patterns, — — — —.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such case, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include the weight of the parcel.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case of mission, and of parcels as such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted to the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the delivery of registered packets; though any point will be called to strict duty on this point by the delivery of a receipt account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Office 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Office closes some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £25.....18 cents.  
" 25.....30 "  
" 25.....64 "  
" £100.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25.....15 cents.  
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence.

September 19, 1879.

Let. Pap.	Let. Pap.
Anderson, James	Lumley, J.
Arden, H. M.	Macleod, A. H.
Azavedo, J. O.	Mangot, M.
B. de	Masey, Mr.
Bainbridge, Rev.	Mather, H. L.
Baker, Mrs.	McCartee, Dr.
Barker, G.	McDonald, D. N.
Bavaudica, F.	Morton & Co.
Beaton, J.	Murphy, P.
Bellandina, A.	Nicholas, Sor. Diego
Bosser, Albert	O'Brien, Timothy
Botta, Mons.	Palmira, Dolores
Bowdon, Chas.	Pattison, Mrs. E. I.
Bowler, T. J.	Phillips, R. M.
Boyle, E. R.	Planter, Sr. Juan
Brathwaite, Capt.	Quong Wong
Bratsberg, Olof	1 regd.
Brimlow, John	Guon
British Empire	Raouet, Mons. J. I.
Proprietor of	Renouf, C. E.
Brown, John J.	Renouf, Mons.
Buchanan, Wm.	Rizzo, Sig. G.
Engineer	Rosa, Filomena
Butler, S. E.	Rushbrook, A.
Chan Tio Sheem	Sam Yik
Ching (Seaman)	Santos, Marcelino
Colly, Mrs.	Shang Was Chong
Comish, Robt.	Sherwood, Mr.
B.C.S.	Siddons, Miss
Conley, Charles	Saidie
Cook, Capt. A. B.	Silva, Jose F. Co.
Daniels, Thos.	Smith, Thos. F.
Chas.	Sonckley, T.
Engel, S.	Sonckley, J. M.
Eames, John	Scrab, J.
Forsing, Louis	Stanford, B. R.
Gardner & Co.	1 card
George, Hyrapiel	Stout, Dr.
Geyer, May	Summers, Harry
Griener, Walter	Talcut, Mrs. G. C.
Grossberger & Co.	Tan Beng Tak
Haas, Alexander	Tan Pak Chua
Habel, Fenn	Taylor, Wm. Kerr
Hartman, J.	19 Trammack, Rev.
Hi Chuen	Van Bredt, F. B.
Joo Ho Jiong	Vernon, H.
Khao Bee Chong	Warren, J. J.
Klovenorn	Williams, G. A. P.
Knopfer, Mons.	Woodliff, Miss
Knipers, Lilla	1 parcel
Legg, John Chs.	1 Worthington, L.
Leonard, Clarence	2 Yam Kow
Lofholm, N.	Zaire, Mons.
Lone, J.	4

## Detained for Postage.

Koo Kum, shop  
G. Y. M. G. A.  
Honolulu  
Sandwich Islands  
1 letter 24 cents to pay.

## For Merchant Ships.

Let. Pap.	Let. Pap.
Abbey Cowper	Hibernia
Ada	Homewood
Allyn's Isle	4 Hopful
Alexa	Jane Avery
Alexander	Janet
Newton	Jessie Jamieson
Alice	John C. Munro
Amie Weston	Julius Dufaire
Auguste	Kaisow
Aurora	Kao, s.s.
Ben Lee	Kim Yung Tye
Bath	Kirkland
Buttler	Lancashire Witch
Beaudtha	Langs
Bell of Oregon	Loter
Belloner	Martha Davis
Belted Will	Melbrek</



*Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.*

*Section.*

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

**MERCHANT STEAMERS.**

### SAILING VESSELS.

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

**MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS**

**MEN-OF-WAR.**

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES

Corrected to Saturday, September 20th, 1879.  
At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.				
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400		
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	250	220		
" Foochow, . . .	200	180		
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160		
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130		
" Roast, . . . "	150	140		
" Soup, . . . "	90	80		
" Steak, . . . "	150	140		
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40		
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270		
" " corned, . . .	300	270		
" Head, . . . "	750	700		
" Heart, . . . "	130	120		
" Hump, Salt, . . . catty	130	120		
" Feet, . . . each	50	45		
" Kidneys, . . . "	60	50		
" Tail, . . . "	100	90		
" Liver, . . . catty	80	70		
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45		
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500		
Ham, American, . . . lb.	350	320		
" Chinese, . . . "	250	220		
" English, . . . "	380	350		
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180	160		
" Leg, . . . "	180	160		
" Shoulder, . . . "	140	120		
Pigs' Chitlings, . . . catty	70	60		
" Feet, . . . "	100	90		
" Fry, . . . "	110	100		
" Head, . . . "	90	80		
" Heart, . . . each	60	50		
" Kidney, . . . "	100	90		
" Liver, . . . lb.	120	110		
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160	150		
" Corned, . . . "	150	140		
" Leg, . . . "	160	150		
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	110	100		
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set	450	400		
" Heart, . . . each	50	40		
" Kidneys, . . . "	70	60		
" Liver, . . . lb.	140	130		
Sucking Pigs, . . . each	\$2.	\$1.25		
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	110		
" Mutton, . . . "	110	100		
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120		
Veal, . . . "	140	130		

Foultry.				
Capons, . . . catty	250	200		
Doves, . . . each	110	100		
Ducks, . . . catty	120	110		
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100	—		
Fowls, . . . catty	160	150		
Geese, . . . "	120	110		
Partidges, . . . each	800	—		
Rice Birds, . . . doz.	300	250		
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130		
Rabbits, live, Canton, . . .	700	600		
Sparrows, . . . each	100	90		
Turkeys, Cock, . . . catty	500	450		
" Hen, . . . "	350	300		

Fish.				
Bombay Ducks, . . . per hundred	200	180		
Bream, . . . catty	90	80		
Carp, . . . "	100	90		
Catfish, . . . "	60	50		
Codfish, Salt, . . . "	160	—		
Crabs, . . . "	100	60		
Cuttle Fish, . . . "	100	—		
Dace, . . . "	80	70		
Dog Fish, . . . "	60	50		
Eels, Congor, . . . "	80	—		
" Fresh water, . . . "	120	—		
File Fish, . . . "	90	80		
Fresh Fish, Large, . . . "	150	140		
" Small, . . . "	100	90		
Frogs, . . . "	130	120		
Garpoua, . . . "	150	140		
Gudgeon, . . . "	100	90		
Gurnard, . . . "	100	90		
Haddock, . . . "	110	100		
Herrings, fresh, . . . "	80	70		
King Crab, . . . each	120	—		
Labrus, . . . catty	100	90		
Live Fish, . . . catty	120	110		
Lobsters, . . . "	160	150		
Mullet, . . . "	90	80		
" Red, . . . "	160	—		
Parrot Fish, . . . "	110	100		
Perch, . . . "	100	90		
Pike, . . . "	130	120		
Plaice, . . . "	100	90		
Pomfret, White, . . . "	110	100		
Pomfret, Black, . . . "	100	90		
Prawns, . . . "	120	110		
Ray, . . . "	80	70		
Rock Fish, . . . "	110	100		
Roach, . . . "	110	100		

Chinese Names.	
豬肉	猪
來路烟	烟
花旗烟	烟
福州烟	烟
龍扒	扒
鹹牛肉	肉
燒牛	牛
湯肉	肉
牛肉	肉
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肉長  
來路烟猪肉  
花旗烟猪肉  
福州烟猪肉

Shark young, . . . . .	catty	60	50	鯊魚
Salmon, Oanton, . . . . .	"	120	110	鱒魚
Salt Fish, . . . . .	"	120	90	鹹魚
Skate, . . . . .	"	90	80	魷魚
Shrimps, . . . . .	"	80	70	魷魚
Snapper, . . . . .	"	120	110	蝦
Sole, Fresh . . . . .	"	110	100	魚沙撻
Tench, . . . . .	"	120	110	鯰魚
Turbot, . . . . .	"	160	—	鮫魚
Turtles, small, fresh water each		200	160	左腳魚
White Bait, . . . . .	catty	100	—	魚仔
Whiting, . . . . .	"	100	90	銀魚

### Fruits.

Aleurites, . . . . .	catty	60	50	石栗	石栗
Apples, California, . . .	"	200	160	舊金山	舊金山
" Tientsin . . . . .	"	200	150	天津	天津
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, .	"	25	20	省城	省城
Chestnuts, . . . . .	"	120	110	風栗	風栗
Carrambola, . . . . .	"	60	50	楊桃	楊桃
Citron, Green, . . . . .	"	100	60	香緣子	香緣子
Cocoanuts . . . . .	each	50	45	椰子	椰子
Currants, . . . . .	bottle	400	350	椰蜜	椰蜜
Custard Apples, . . . . .	each	30	25	細荔枝	細荔枝
Dates, . . . . .	bottle	500	400	洋梨	洋梨
Figs, Dried, . . . . .	box	750	—	無花菓	無花菓
Grapes, Puntl, . . . . .	catty	200	150	生提子	生提子
" Tientsin, . . . . .	"	200	180	天津提子	天津提子
Guava, . . . . .	"	40	30	番桔	番桔
Lemons, China, . . . . .	"	85	80	檸檬	檸檬
Lichees, Dried, . . . . .	"	200	150	荔枝	荔枝
Loong Ngan, Dried, . . . .	"	800	250	鵲眼	鵲眼
Mangosteen, Singapore, each	"	50	—	山竹子	山竹子
Musk Melons, . . . . .	catty	100	—	香瓜	香瓜
Olives, . . . . .	"	80	70	白攪	白攪
Oranges, Canton, New, . . .	"	50	40	省城	省城
" Sweet, . . . . .	"	150	—	新會	新會
Papaw, . . . . .	"	60	40	木瓜	木瓜
Pears, Puntl, . . . . .	"	60	50	青竹梨	青竹梨
" Russet, . . . . .	"	50	40	沙梨	沙梨
" Nankin, . . . . .	"	200	150	天津雪梨	天津雪梨
Persimmons, . . . . .	"	60	50	紅柿	紅柿
" Small . . . . .	"	50	—	鷄心柿	鷄心柿
Pine-apples, Puntl, . . . . .	"	60	50	地波羅	地波羅
Plantains, common . . . . .	"	20	—	大蕉	大蕉
" Fragrant, . . . . .	"	35	30	沙香	沙香
Pomegranates, Canton, each	"	50	40	省城	省城
Prunes, Dried, . . . . .	bottle	300	250	乾梅	乾梅
Pumelo, Flat, . . . . .	each	60	50	柚	柚
" Ribbed, . . . . .	"	60	50	桑藤	桑藤
" Amoy, . . . . .	"	60	50	夏門	夏門
Raisins, Muscatel, . . . . .	bottle	600	500	珠提	珠提
Tamarinds, . . . . .	catty	60	50	酸子	酸子
Wainuts, . . . . .	"	100	—	核桃	核桃
Water Cheanuts, com. . . . .	"	30	25	馬蹄	馬蹄
" Mandarin, . . . . .	"	70	60	桂林	桂林

### Vegetables.

Asparagus, . . . . .	tin	450	400	龍鬚菜
Beans, sprout, . . . . .	catty	20	15	芽菜
„ broad, . . . . .	„	50	40	面豆角
„ Long, Dolicho, „	„	40	30	豆角
Brassica, . . . . .	„	30	25	白菜
Brinjals, . . . . .	catty	20	—	紅茄
Cabbage, Canton, . . . . .	catty	80	25	省城菜
Calory, Chinese, . . . . .	„	100	—	本地片菜
Chilies, Dried, . . . . .	„	100	80	辣椒
„ Fresh, . . . . .	„	50	45	新鮮花椒
Cucumbers, . . . . .	„	25	20	黃瓜
Curry Stuff, English, . . . . .	„	60	50	加厘材料
Egg Plant, . . . . .	„	20	18	矮瓜
Ginger, old, . . . . .	„	30	25	薑
„ young, . . . . .	„	30	25	新絲瓜
Gourd, snake . . . . .	„	30	25	芥蘭
Green Sprouts . . . . .	„	30	25	芥蘭
Horse Radish, Shanghai, „	„	200	—	大羅菜
Lettuce, Chinese . . . . .	„	80	70	唐生菜
„ English . . . . .	each	10	—	生菜
Mint, . . . . .	bunch	10	—	薄荷
Okras, . . . . .	catty	50	40	毛茄
Onions, Bombay . . . . .	„	70	60	洋蔥
„ Green . . . . .	„	30	20	蔥
Parsley, Chinese, . . . . .	„	150	—	生芫
„ English, . . . . .	bunch	10	—	洋芫
Potatoes, Japanese, . . . . .	catty	25	20	日本薯仔
„ California, . . . . .	„	40	35	金山薯仔
„ Macao, . . . . .	„	30	25	澳門薯仔
„ Shanghai, new, „	„	30	25	上海薯仔
„ Sweet, . . . . .	„	1 1/2	—	番薯
Purslane, . . . . .	„	25	20	猪仔菜
Radishes, White, . . . . .	„	30	—	白蘿蔔
Scallions, . . . . .	„	25	20	蔥
Sesamum, . . . . .	catty	70	60	芝麻
Shalots, . . . . .	„	45	40	乾葱
Spinach, . . . . .	„	20	18	莧菜
Taro, . . . . .	„	15	12	芋頭
Tomatoes, . . . . .	„	60	50	蕃茄
Turnips, Salt, . . . . .	„	25	20	鹹蘿蔔
„ Chinese, . . . . .	„	25	20	蘿蔔
Water Lily Roots, . . . . .	„	100	60	蓮藕
Yam, . . . . .	„	30	20	薯名
Water Caltrop, . . . . .	„	20	—	水蔞

G. ORLEY, Inspector of Markets.

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